

# SEXOLOGY

SEX SCIENCE MAGAZINE  
*Illustrated*

## CONTENTS

	Page
Gross Sex Ignorance ..	479
Babies to Order ..	480
Alcohol and Marriage ..	484
Mannish Women, or Old Molds?	488
They Gamble with Life ..	493
Sex and the Law ..	498
Complications of Pregnancy.	503
Problems of Married Women	508
Love Stimulants..	513
Colds and the Prostete Gland	516
Women Replace Men ..	519
Unfit Mate May Be Sued ..	521
Sex Mystery of Shakespeare ..	522
Scientific Sex Notes. ....	524
Questions and Answers ..	525
Sex News Items..	539
So They Say ..	541

• GYNOSPHERX •

• ANDROSPHERX •

AUGUST



1941

KNOWLEDGE OF SELF

THE DOORWAY TO

HEALTH OF BODY AND MIND

25 cts.

\$3.00 A YEAR

# "SEX SECRETS OF LOVE & MARRIAGE"

Edited by Dr. Edward Podolsky



Send back to us today the coupon & we will send you this book with the latest facts and figures on sex life.

FORMER PRICE \$3.00  
**NOW ONLY 98¢**

## PART OF CONTENTS

How to attract the opposite sex—How to hold love—How to develop Sex Appeal—What a Married Man Should know—The Last Problems of a Wife—Learning the Art of Love—Preliminaries in the Love Play—Stimulating the sex feeling—Problems of the unmarried—The Struggle of the male and female sex organs—Getting the most from your love life—How to awaken a "frigid wife"—Overcoming sexual difficulties—Special case of the first marital venture—Understanding birth control—Leading a sane, healthy and happy sex life—and hundreds of other important facts of Love, Romance, Marriage, Sex, etc., revealed

**HERALD PUBLISHING CO.**

26 E. 17th St., Dept. AS-27, N. Y., N. Y.

Are you getting ALL out of Love and Marriage that you dreamed of? Are you fear that your marriage is going through because of sexual difficulties? Are you in doubt? Then you NEED this book, bristling with facts and much, much more. The author presents a **SYNOPSIS OF 158** multitudes on the marriage relations of men and women. He carefully and simply explains how a lasting marriage, in a minute, is possible, even without sexual intercourse. He tells you the best of life, detailed version of the sex act, leading a happy married life, the countless ways of intimate intriguing information from the first awakening of youthful romance to the full flowering of the grand love—answering many questions you hesitate to ask even your closest friends. Information that will help change your loneliness to happiness and your loneliness to pleasure.

There is nothing wrong in understanding and leading a delightful, complete and vigorous sex life! Have YOU enjoyed the happiness of a perfect love life? You MUST KNOW the real facts and ways of married love or be cheated out of life's most precious thrill!

## Let Us Send You This Book on Trial

Send no money now—Just mail the coupon. When the book arrives, deposit with postman only 98¢ plus shipping charges. You can get your money back if you want. **YOUR RISK, NOTHING!** Mail the coupon or write at once.

Herald Publishing Co., Dept. AS-27  
26 East 17th St., New York, N. Y.

Send me **SAMPLES OF LOVE AND MARRIAGE** in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will pay postman 98¢ plus shipping cost on delivery. I can return the book, if not satisfied, and my money will be refunded. It is over 21 years of age.

Name

Address

City  State

☐ Check here if you are enclosing \$1.00 with this coupon and thereby order C.O.D. shipment. Your book will be shipped under the same MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.

Enclosure and Postage \$1.00 will order

**SEXLOGY.** Published monthly by Sexology Publications, 20 West Street, New York, N. Y. Subscription price \$1.00 a year, single copies 25 cents. August, 1933 Vol. 8, No. 8. Entered as second-class matter Jan. 27, 1934, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Trademark registered U. S. Patent Office. Printed in U. S. Address all communications to Sexology Magazine, 20 West Street, New York, N. Y.



Copyright 1941 By Sexology Publications  
SEXOLOGY, 28 VERNEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

## Gross Sex Ignorance

WHILE the average educated person, nowadays, has a fair understanding of most matters that pertain to sex and reproduction, he is apt to jump to the conclusion that everyone else in the country is equally well informed. Nothing could be further from the truth.

A by-product of the publication of this periodical is the vast correspondence which pours in on the editor, day by day, from men and women all over the country who write for information on the most elementary facts of life.

Particularly those individuals who have been brought up by "stern old-fashioned parents" have had little opportunity to obtain facts and education along these lines; and whatever information they have obtained is often grotesque in its falsity. Just a few cases, chosen at random, will show how really complete ignorance can be:

In the great city of New York, two people had been married for over two years, yet they had no children. Upon investigation, the physician found out that the couple had never actually consummated the marriage, simply because they did not know anything about sexual matters; although both were absolutely physically normal! Incredible, yes, but true nevertheless. Physicians will tell you this is not the only case on record.

Here, then, are two normal individuals who did not know the most elementary facts about life. They would long ago have benefited themselves, and the country, by having children, if they had been given the most rudimentary information—which they did not possess.

Another case: A girl living in Montana, 25 years old, was brought up by stern parents who never kissed the child; in fact, she had never kissed anyone. *There seemed to be a kiss taboo in the family.* This girl writes a pitiful letter, saying that she might be married, if she could overcome her instilled horror of kissing; but her fiancé broke their engagement because she steadfastly refused to kiss him. She actually believed that, by the simple act of kissing, she would become pregnant!

These cases may seem far-fetched and pure fiction; but they must be taken seriously. For they prove that false, or faulty sexual education makes otherwise normal people unable to perform their highest duties of citizenship.

# Babies to Order

*Science seems on the verge of discoveries as perilous in a few years to human society as the perfected airplane will be.*

Grace Verne Silver

THIS modern world is impatient; people want exactly what they want, when they want it. Whether it's a dress, or a can of beans, or a motor car or a baby, they expect it to come up to specifications, to be delivered when wanted. A woman does not ask for milk; she demands a special brand, from a particular breed of contented cows, fed and cared for according to rules. We want our air conditioned, our water sterilized; and we are helpless when the protective measures suddenly break down and we have to face natural hazards. We have taken so many precautions that our racial resistance is weakened. However, for better or worse the modern trend is to regulate everything—even babies!

"Birth control" is far from new or modern. In one form or another it has been part of the sex education of females of most primitive races. Often the methods have been held secret, almost sacred; again they have been forgotten for generations, only to be revived when overpopulation threatened, or in times of famine or war. Modern birth control advocates have devised simpler and less hazardous methods; but it can be doubted whether they have made their knowledge available to so large a percentage of women. For one

thing, modern methods are usually too costly for the women who most need them.

In any case, birth control as we know it can do no more than regulate the number of children born. Just as important to many women, if not even more vital, is some method of regulating the sex and type of child. This is a problem which has always intrigued both parents and physicians, as well as the more primitive medicine men. It is a problem which seems very near to possible solution. Within a few years we may have definite means of knowing, even before conception, whether a boy or girl is on the order list. Most mothers will like this, I think.

If we have this knowledge, will it help or harm us? Will it be better for us, for our children, for society? Tampering with the balance of nature can do strange things, cause terrible tragedies, or result in unbelievable progress—all according to how much intelligence we have. There are those who believe that man has already progressed scientifically to the point where he is dangerous to himself; that he has made tools of destruction out of chemical and mechanical discoveries which should have been only a benefit to him. These people say that a small child cannot be trusted with a box of

matches, lest it burn itself to death; that modern people must have more mass education, or they will use the great discoveries of science to destroy themselves.

Any sure method of determining the sex of unborn children will have very far-reaching results on society, as well as on the family; it is just possible we are not, as a people, wise enough to possess the

strosities; they've proved that a pin prick or a salt bath will fertilize eggs of lower creatures, causing them to hatch as imperfect, but live beings; they've counted the *chromosomes* supplied by both male and female human beings at conception, traced to some degree the "genes" of heredity thus supplied by the parents, and acquired from theirs; and they've found that while



The day appears to be near at hand when a mother may determine in advance whether the desired infant shall be a son or a daughter. Will society give her free choice?

right to such knowledge! But since such power of sex-determination is to become ours anyway, we may as well prepare to use it as wisely as possible.

Scientists have made great progress during the past few years. They've found that certain drugs inhaled or swallowed by the mother may cause her baby to be born deformed. They have learned that X-rays will cause fruit flies to have extra legs, chickens to have extra heads, frogs' eggs to hatch out mon-

it takes twenty-four chromosomes, an equal number from each parent, to make a girl, twenty-three are enough for a boy.\* Apparently there's always something lacking in the male, from the very start of life! Women always suspected that anyway.

They know, too that twice as many males as females die in mis-

\*Twenty-four from each; but the paternal contribution to a male child appears to lack something from the 24th chromosome. Biologists speak of the female-bearing chromosome as an X, the male-bearing as a Y.—Editor

carriages or abortions, whether from natural or induced causes; and that, while more boys than girls are usually born, their death rate during the first year is much higher. Mothers of large, mixed families usually say boy babies are harder to raise, more trying and also more subject to illness. Throughout life, except during the child-bearing years, the male death rate is higher, even in peace times. In old age the percentage of old women is much greater. It has been suggested that the more dangerous employment of men is partly responsible; but this has no bearing on infancy, or on the unborn. From a biological standpoint the male seems definitely the weaker sex!

It has long been known that more boys are born during wars, famine and pestilence, when food is short and women are worn down by fear and grief; that more boys are born in the slums than among the well-fed; also that certain gland actions in the mother may produce abnormal babies. It has been stated that the percentage of malformed infants is much greater in higher altitudes, in districts subject to great and sudden atmospheric changes during the mother's pregnancy. It is almost impossible to hatch hen's eggs at over 10,000 feet. Altitude and thunderstorms will radically lower the percentage of chickens in any place; they die in the shell. The human egg is possibly more sensitive than we have supposed.

Sudden atmospheric changes may alter the balance of pituitary and ovarian glands, reduce or over-

stimulate their secretions. Great fear may poison the blood stream with an oversupply of the gland chemical *adrenalin*; another cause may lower it to the danger point. It is known that a human female, or male, can have her or his characteristics greatly altered by means of gland extracts. Secretions from the male glands may make a woman partly or completely sterile; an overmasculine woman may lose her excess facial hair when treated with the female hormones which she needs. With all this preliminary groundwork, there is every reason to suppose that a woman who has the price to pay for the expert treatment and advice needed can soon arrange with certainty for either boy or girl, as desired.

Tampering with glands is possibly one of the most risky as well as most helpful of modern medical experiments. For many years it must remain more or less an experimental science; anyone who risks such an experimental regulation of offspring in the near future should realize the chance of serious mistakes. You may ask for a girl and get a boy instead; you might also get a malformed infant—neither girl nor boy, and what would you do about that? (That could happen anyway, however.)

But let us assume the new technique is perfected, that everyone can have the sort of child wanted, when it is wanted. What then? On the whole, I think the ultimate result would be worth while; but there might be a very disagreeable transition period, while society became accustomed to the new order, while parents were getting ad-

justed to their new powers and responsibilities.

Birth control has made many couples postpone children till they have ceased to love each other, or become middle-aged; then, panicky, they have a child to "save the marriage," which is already broken. Nature, unregulated, would have given them children while they were young and in love, to the benefit of both children and parents. But nature might have given them too many, to their injury, killed their love by illness and poverty. If parents are to replace nature by science, they must also use intelligence in place of instinct.

Couples who just want "children," who do not care greatly whether they are boys or girls, or who want a mixed family, can in most cases let nature alone. In most large families, the sexes are about evenly divided. Occasionally we hear of a family who have all girls, or all boys; couples who, already having half a dozen boys, long for at least one girl, but keep right on getting boys. In such cases it would seem fairly obvious that either one or both parents can have children only of that sex. Such couples ought to be scientifically studied for that reason. In all probability, if either happened to marry again, the next child might be the other, and wanted sex.

Some women prefer boys, think a family of boys much less trouble; often such mothers have a strong masculine trend themselves, love sports, etc.; and they really can understand and get along with boys

nicely. An all-boy family is economical; they wear each other's clothes, use each other's playthings as they are handed down the line; they can (but should not) be allowed to sleep in one room. Boys understand each other, too. But, if a sister arrives after a dozen or more years, the whole family scheme is upset. The parents want her; they like the novelty of a girl in the house after so many years of nothing but boys; likely enough the boys resent her coming.

Little sisters in a large family of older brothers are usually pretty miserable, teased and tormented and rough-housed until in self-defense they become half-boys themselves to get along at all. After the boys are twenty years old or more, sister may be a pet; till then she's regarded as a pest. When parents of five small boys suddenly acquire a girl, they usually find their expenses are just about doubled. However, even if they could control sex in advance, they would probably have the girl in preference to more boys. And, of course, if a couple plan to have only one child, it would be very important to agree on its sex beforehand.

On the other hand, if such sex control were possible and simple, many parents would prefer to alternate the sexes—a sort of family layer-cake; boy-girl, boy-girl, etc. This has the advantage of keeping a brother and sister about the same mental age. If the boy comes first, and the girl a couple years later, they will be of about the same "age" by the time the latter is six.



The question a prudent man has asked is "Will she keep her looks?" The young woman may ask: "Will he keep his senses?" It is, perhaps, a question for the psychiatrist to unravel.

## Alcohol and Marriage

*When a young woman forecasts her married future, she must consider his ability to let it alone, rather than take it.*

Miles Cooper

WALTER was a victim of that five-dollar word for bashfulness—"inferiority complex." His affliction became acute in the presence of a pretty girl, when he most wanted to impress her with his worldly ease of manner. He brooded over his feelings until they almost made him crazy. Then something happened.

Out of respect for his mother, Walter had never had an alcoholic drink. But when she left on a long visit to an old friend in the West, he was persuaded to attend a party. Standing awkwardly in one corner of the crowded, noisy room, a reck-

lessness born of unhappiness came over him, and he accepted the tall, strong highball offered to him by a maid. He swallowed it quickly, and his shocked, exhilarated senses awoke to a new perception, particularly of his own admirable qualities. He started to have a good time; he felt tingly and excited; smooth sentences fell from his lips easily, and he reveled delightedly in his own wit.

That dark-eyed girl in the light green dress—she was the type he liked. With a second glass in hand, he approached her, fell into the patter he had always envied, the



sparkling reporter he had never shared before.

They danced together, drank a great deal more, and finally Walter suggested that they leave. It was too stuffy. Kitty was disposed to agree to anything and they left singing, arms about each other's waists.

That night was the beginning of the rise and fall of a drunkard. Alcohol was to Walter the gateway to a magic country where he was everything he wanted to be, it meant escape from his mother's domination, it meant, to himself, that he was "a real man" at last. After several weeks spent constantly in Kitty's gay company, he seized a moment when his courage was at its new height to ask her to marry him. Kitty whooped with joy, flung her arms around his neck, and made it very clear that she would like nothing better.

Half an hour later, they fell asleep in Walter's car, parked in front of Kitty's hotel, with Walter holding the small, slack hand that wore his school ring—the only substitute for a wedding band he had had.

The morning was gray and disillusioning. Without the false animation and optimism that alcohol gave them, they regarded each other coldly and indifferently as they discussed their plans. Walter wired his mother, wincing inwardly as he imagined what she would say, and Kitty packed lackadaisically to move to the two-room furnished suite in the apartment house Walter selected.

The first two months they got along fairly well, going out almost

every night, determined to make the best of a hasty bargain. But Kitty was nursing a bitter grievance, and Walter knew all about it! She was affectionate and liked to cuddle under his arm in the car, or while he relaxed in the little sitting-room before they retired. Walter had been so shy of girls all his life, that he still felt a surge of the old paralyzing awkwardness from time to time. He'd take a stiff drink, pull Kitty into his arms and kiss her. Then he'd draw away, shaking his head in some bewilderment, and pick up his glass.

After a while, Kitty avoided him. She accepted cynically the passionate, tentative embraces that were never carried any further. She began to flirt, a little, with other men, and the crowd talked about them, giving their marriage only a short while longer. Walter didn't seem to mind. Under the infrequent spells alcohol wove for him, he had little time to puzzle over his marital failure. His mother refused to see him. Kitty had so many appointments without him. Nobody wanted him—not even himself, so he drank to forget and forgot to stop.

Not all drinkers would be content with such a situation. Often the fright experienced by alcoholics at the discovery of their marital failure is the shock that brings them to the doctor's office. Alcohol still bears an undeserved reputation as a stimulant to love. In reality it may stimulate physical desire, but its ultimate effect is to make marital relations impossible.

Yet novels and the movies still sometimes feature "drunken or-

gies"; the idea that alcohol figures in unlicensed behavior is traditional, caused, in part, by its power to let down the barriers to uninhibited behavior.

The story of the alcoholic is a vicious circle. Driven to drink, perhaps by an original, deep-rooted sense of inferiority, or some other personality upset, the alcoholic discovers that he has become incapable of carrying out the instinctive drive of Nature, which rebels at the damaging substance that is undermining the body, and shows it through its resistance to normal activity. The drunkard seeks to escape the dismaying knowledge of his failure in more drinking, during which he can dream and imagine the satisfactions he cannot accomplish in real life.

The association of alcohol with physical release is so prevalent that many men who inhibit all normal desires under a too-strict upbringing finally turn for release to the uninhibiting power of the drink. An unhappy marriage, financial difficulties, unwillingness to face the realities and problems of adult life also act as drives.

On the other hand, men who are unable to marry for economic reasons, and thus have no physical outlet, may resort to alcohol to deaden the natural demands of the body.

In any event, most drinkers remain under the impression that alcohol is an aphrodisiac, never realizing even in the face of their blocked responses that while it enables them to indulge in behavior previously repressed, at the same time it makes the new behavior futile, since potency is lost.

Another question doctors consider in the treatment of alcoholics is the repressed attraction to the same sex which is often found at the root of the habit. Clinical reports list patients who, normal in everyday, sober life, behave abnormally when intoxicated, which may indicate that alcohol releases a latent or underlying tendency.

Dr. Edward A. Strecker, of the National Conference on Alcohol, pointed out that because of the emotional immaturity existing in so many excessive drinkers, traceable to early parental over-dominance and over-indulgence in many cases, it can be said that alcohol is used to evade the mature tackling of life-problems. This avoidance of reality would include mating activity and all the responsibility it entails; because the drinker who has never grown up is, in a sense, biologically inadequate to start with. The dreams in alcohol are usually of a promiscuous nature, with no place for the family and home-building instincts.

To go back for a moment, let's understand that alcohol is a chemical. It is broken up in the body and changed into substances that the body throws off through the lungs, kidneys and skin. The amount of alcohol a person can take, break up and throw off depends upon the health of his organs. One person can burn up, as a fuel or food, a definite amount of alcohol without getting drunk; another person cannot. If a person drinks more than his body can handle, the extra amount circulates in the blood and in this stage alcohol is a poison.

The average man who "takes a drop" now and then will probably not suffer harmful effects (or good effects) as far as his intimate life is concerned. But, in excess, and this article deals chiefly with habitual, excessive drinking, the effect on physical life and the reactions of the body becomes very apparent; these are established facts.

Alcohol, like every other poison, at first acts as a stimulant. It speeds up all the vital functions of the body. But after the early stage of excitement, there comes a time of depression, indifference, in which all the functions of the body are slowed down.

The most outstanding effect of alcohol is the gradual separation of the upper nerve centers from the spinal nervous system, which carries brain impulses to the rest of the body. Take away good judgment, clear thinking and logical reasoning ability, all mental functions; and the individual loses control of his safety, his ethics and his regard for the laws of society. The drunken man may become more amorous, the drunken woman lose her dignity, reserve and perhaps her coldness; their physical experiences may be more satisfactory for a very brief time. But invariably, the constant use of liquor leads to a basic inability to respond, a condition which is usually incurable.

Finally, this biological failure in

the man, so painful to his ego, is a prominent factor in the development of a mental disease known as *alcoholic paranoia*. The husband who fails in his marriage, and causes profound unhappiness to his wife, finds her becoming cold, and believes that her attitude is due to her marital infidelity. He thinks she is having a clandestine affair with another man. Such a delusion, combined with actual physical disability, frequently ends in insanity or crime—the murder of the wife. Our daily tabloids give ample proof.

Alcoholic jealousy is another example of the way the poison twists normal values. Unfortunately for those who may be nursing hope even now, any woman who marries an alcoholic hoping to bring about his reform is saddling herself with a well-nigh impossible burden. She must also consider that the child of the excessive drinker is likely to inherit the tendency, and be less able to make a good life-adjustment than the child of temperate parents.

Some of us believe that the legal, moderate use of alcoholic drink has added a little more happiness or gaiety to life. It can only do this if each individual discovers just how much alcohol he is able to "take" safely, and adjusts his portion accordingly. As in most other things in life, the middle ground, the road of compromise, is the wisest course to follow.



## NOTICE TO OUR READERS

THE next (September) issue of *SEXOLOGY* will be on sale on the newsstands about July 25. If you appreciate the value of this magazine, and wish to become a regular reader, reserve your copy at your newsdealer's early; otherwise his stock may be sold out.

# Mannish Women or Old Maids?

*When women act like men, is it always because they are abnormal, or perhaps because they had no chance to marry?*

By Ralph Hay

TWO young girls of twenty were together constantly. Anne sang and Ruth accompanied her on the piano. They were always neat and well-dressed. Neither went out with men alone; together, they would permit men to escort them to dances or take them to the latest movie. When Anne got a job in New York City, every one thought it was lovely that Ruth found one in the same office, and that they could room together.

Strangely enough, the supervisor of their office was a middle-aged spinster, who was cordially hated by everyone. She was unjust and unduly critical of their work, she nagged the 30 girls constantly, enforced a discipline that was more like that of a schoolroom or prison. Yet she, too, like Anne, lived with another woman of her own age, and one of the girls in the office saw them together in a restaurant. She reported, excitedly and vindictively, that they had behaved like the most fatuous married couple, looking into each other's eyes, holding hands under the table.

Hundreds of women live together, preferring each other's company to that of men. Nothing is thought of it, usually, unless that it is an example of a lovely friendship. The public doesn't know or have to know that one of each couple assumes a masculine role when the

shades are drawn, and becomes a "husband."

For thousands of years, moralists and legalists have denounced homosexuality between men, but no code has ever forbidden physical relationship between women. It is considered immoral, but not illegal. People have assumed that since it did not necessarily prevent child-bearing, or cause children to be born illegitimately, it was not an offense against the state. It was considered an addition to, rather than a substitute for, normal relations. When feminism—the movement for women's rights—increased, and women began to be increasingly celibate, the question of "mannish" women began finding its way into popular novels (*The Well of Loneliness*) into plays (*The Children's Hour*) and into parlor conversations.

The word *lesbian* began to be familiar, but with little understanding of the psychological factors behind it, and a great show of horse-play and suggestive remarks at the appearance of certain women. In the matter of dress, after all, we have to conform to the standard, wear what is the *style*, or we become objects of curiosity. The majority of people instinctively hate anyone who is different. The woman who dresses like a man, except for a severe skirt, is generally dis-

liked. She may dress in tailored, simple clothing, if it is becoming to her, but she must include womanly touches—drills at the neck, a fluffy handkerchief. Her hair must be worn like a woman's.

What causes a woman to turn to her own sex? With the exception of those unfortunate few who are

curves where they ought to be. It just happened that she took after her father's family; they were all thin and homely. Maybe, if she had kept her balance and cultivated other qualities, such as sympathy and a sense of humor, she would have attracted some man who didn't place too high a value on



We may see two types of women who are attracted to other women; one, like man, by their feminine qualities; one, like normal women, by the masculine traits which the feminine share.

physically abnormal, there can usually be found a very definite reason.

Take the supervisor in the office where Anne and Ruth worked. Unattractive since childhood, she had missed out on all the fun and popularity with boys that other girls had. She became bitter and introverted, seeking solitude and shunning all companionship. She hated boys. She hated everybody. It wasn't her fault that she was angular and scrawny, with no soft

good looks. But her attitude towards all men became warped and cynical.

Her ambition turned to business; she concentrated on making good and because she was able to fasten all her thoughts and energies upon one goal, she succeeded. Then, when she was thirty-seven, she had met a woman at a business luncheon, a small, friendly sort of woman, who ignored her brusque manner, and chatted on gayly. The

cold, unhappy woman's heart softened towards this kind, clever little person. She casually made an appointment to have lunch with her.

But this other woman—wasn't she normal? Yes, she was, but she had recently lost her husband. She was lonely, and yet she didn't want to marry again. She enjoyed her financial independence and freedom too much.

It was easy for her to accept the mute but unmistakable infatuation of the big, ugly woman, easy to pretend that it was a man who sought her favors, and yet all the more pleasant because there was no complicating factor—marriage, children. With no more purpose than they realized the significance of their mutual attraction, they decided to live together. And, after that, it was only too easy to fall into an abnormal physical relation.

We do not blame anyone for seeking normal affection and love; we all used it to be happy. How can we blame a woman, who, through no fault of her own, has been deprived of such affection from a man, and turns to another woman for it?

To compensate for the lack of satisfactory marriage, there are three alternatives, for the moment, we agree: self-abuse, extra-marital union, and homosexuality. The woman who turns to the other women for satisfaction will argue that her choice is the best, for it is without danger of venereal disease, is more satisfying than secret practices, and relieves the fear of illegitimate pregnancy. Shall I turn into a sour old maid, she will ask? We can counter with another ques-

tion: shall you, because of your misfortune and your mental sickness, spread your sickness to other women, who may be innocent, inexperienced and ignorant of life? The only way a young girl can learn homosexuality is being seduced—yes, seduced, by an older woman.

Women who turn to other women instead of men, for love and companionship (granting that they are physically normal) usually do so as a substitute for marriage. Either they have been denied marriage because of their unattractiveness, or a physical deformity or handicap; they fear or are unwilling to have children; they have been married unhappily; they have had some sex experience as a child that shocked and horrified them, so that they are repelled by the advances of men. With these conditions in mind, the "mannish" woman can be understood much better.

In the adolescent stage, it is very common for girls to get *crushes* on one another, or on an older woman, a teacher. Two girls meet in high school or college; one is very feminine, fond of wearing very feminine clothing, emotional and very definitely attractive.

The other is dominant, fond of tailored clothing, with few curves to her figure, and showing in every way a personality that is not feminine. These two girls begin to chum together; they have a definite *crush*. One sends flowers, candy, acts as an escort, helps the other across the street, holds her coat in the movies. The dominant one rushes the feminine one just as

an aggressive man would court a woman.

But one day a man enters the picture. He starts making love to the feminine member of the union. Jealousies start. Finally an engagement is announced. The dominant female is no longer able to continue her love affair with another woman; life seems useless to her and she decides to kill herself. Not a year passes without one or more of these tragedies happening in college life.

In this form of attraction between members of the same sex, there seems to be little doubt but that relations pass beyond the spiritual and mental into the physical. But each woman knows the real sex of the other. There is no attempt to disguise their sex by the wearing of masculine clothing. The next stage of this relation is found in cases where the dominant woman wears men's clothing and makes every effort to convince others that she is a man instead of a woman.

In one such history, a woman lived as a man in a community for many years! She married and lived with another woman for twenty years. Only after her death was her real sex discovered, by the undertaker. At that time, the widow made the statement that she had always thought her husband a man!

In this case, either the wife was completely ignorant of the true facts of life, or the "husband" was abnormal physically.

Homosexuality is contrary, as we have said, to all biological and civil law, as well as to the customs and morals of our present civilization.

But the true invert of adult years is sick of a mental or perhaps physical condition, for which medicine, as yet, has no cure or aid. As an artificial limb is fitted for the man who has lost an arm, and so enables him to be a happier, more useful member of society, why shouldn't some effort be made to give these unfortunates a place under the sun?

To be a happy, well-thought-of part of any community, a woman who is attracted to other women must conform to the general pattern of life in that community. She should never marry, once she has reached adult years and feels completely divorced from all normal feelings for men; to do so would make her husband's life incomplete and greatly increase her unhappiness.

The mannish woman who discovered herself only after marriage faces a difficult decision, which is made more difficult by the continued normal love of the other partner. Any children in their home must be protected. They must not be permitted to become *acquired* homosexuals, that is, learn to become one.

Parents should be able to recognize homosexual tendencies in adolescent daughters and know to what it may lead, in order to derail it before it becomes a fixed habit throughout later life. Every girl in her early 'teens wants to spend her time with other girls. It is normal, and harmless in its effect on the girl for that age of life. Every girl has a best friend of her own sex. They visit together, spend nights together, have confidential secrets, and vow eternal faithfulness and

loyalty. Their devotion is a manifestation of sex life, but it is not physically such. The normal girl, before puberty, is practically sexless. Parents can safely ignore such friendships unless they have reason to suspect that one of the girls is advanced or developed beyond her years. They can regard it as a natural stage that all girls pass through.

When the girl matures, she ceases to have an overwhelming interest in her former girl friends. She begins to think about boys, and even about marriage. This is as it should be.

But occasionally the friendship of young girls remain unbroken past the normal breakaway. The girls continue to be more interested in each other than in any boys they meet. If they have dates with boys, they date together, and live a *defensive* social life. It is hard for any man to see one of them alone. Gradually they compensate for the absence of men in their social life by one's becoming dominant and the other's turning excessively feminine. The peculiar part of all this is that the love remains on a strictly intellectual and spiritual level, never becoming physical except perhaps for some unimportant kissing.

As these girls grow older and become self-supporting, they may

leave their families and live together, as Anne and Ruth did, at the beginning of this article. The masculine girl may become the wage-earner; the feminine partner may keep house. Thus they may pass through life, without having any physical relations. But no matter what degree of physical love is shown, if the affair keeps two women from marrying and living as happy wives and contented mothers, it prevents both from fulfilling their biological missions in life. At the same time, many women of the aggressive masculine type would make unhappy wives if they did happen to marry.

The wise parent will recognize the nature of the normal stages through which all young girls pass, and try to break up a friendship, tactfully, if it seems to be progressing beyond the natural limit. Most girls will of their own accord break away and pass over into the heterosexual, man-and-woman stage. Those who do not may be handicapped by some inferiority feeling, physical unattractiveness, or weakness of character, so that they are easily persuaded to remain in the homosexual relationship by other girls or women, who have even more of the normal adolescent desire for the company of their own sex.



THE policy of this magazine is that no questionable advertising of any kind will be accepted. No quack medicine and no contraceptive advertising will be printed. The only acceptable form of advertising is that of educational sex literature.



# They Gamble with Life

*The first crime recorded by man is murder; perhaps, if women had made the entries, early abortion would have come down to us, too.*

## Anonymous

LIKE most other people, and especially young married people, I've heard, read, and talked a good deal about abortion. Under the present economic conditions, having children early in marriage seems unwise to most young couples and, sooner or later, haphazard methods of birth control failing, they consider or resort to abortion as a solution to their problem. It's been my observation that criminal abortion is not a solution to anything; on the contrary, it launches a number of new problems, considerably graver and more harmful in every way than the increased hardships which the expense and care of a baby entail.

Frankly, I will tell you that my wife had an abortion, to our most profound regret. The actual operation was not terrifying; we scraped together a sufficient amount of money to secure the services of a "high-class" abortionist, and thought we were safe from the dangers that attach to an operation performed by an unscrupulous, careless tenement quack. We had heard so much about death resulting from abortion that we sighed with relief at the sight of the expensive, hospital-equipped operating rooms of our high-priced, fashionable doctor.

Waiting in painful suspense, I saw women enter the inner offices, and return in what seemed to be no time at all, smiling, some looking a little peaked, but otherwise normal. It was all so efficient and well-organized that my fears subsided, and I greeted my wife when she emerged, looking somewhat white, serenely and with relieved solicitude.

Helen described the operation to me, or as much as she remembered, since she had been given an anesthetic (gas and oxygen). She admitted that she felt nothing, and felt fine except that she would have liked to rest longer. After ten minutes in a recuperating room, a nurse hold told her to dress; she could go now. We took a taxi home; Helen went straight to bed. That was on a Saturday morning. Monday morning she returned to her job, secretary to a broker. All that week she took a taxi home each night, counting the cost well worth the avoidance of the subway and the long walk from the station. Staunchly she insisted that she felt perfectly fine.

About two months later, she complained of a dull, persistent pain in her lower right side. It wasn't very bad, but she was very conscious of it, and as soon as she became tired, it felt much worse.

It was most painful during her period, and afterward she seemed exhausted, and avoided my embrace. Without telling her, I summoned our family doctor, who had not been "in" on the abortion. We had hesitated to ask his advice, since we felt so confident of Helen's safety, and besides, he was rather old-fashioned.

Dr. Bill examined Helen briefly, and turned to me.

"Well," he said, "Let's have it. What's the story?"

We told him about the abortion, insisting that it had been done very expertly, she had had no after-effects, that her present trouble could have nothing to do with it.

"I'm tempted to say 'Oh, yeah'," said the doctor grimly, "but that would be undignified. You were both extremely foolish, and this is the result. Helen has what we call a 'low-grade inflammation'—*salpingitis*—of the right ovary and tube. I don't know exactly how far the infection has gone; I'll want a blood test. But this is definite: she must give up her job, practically take to bed for a month. No work at all; no marital relations; hot syringes daily, and ice packs on and off every hour. Otherwise, I can't tell what may happen. This inflammation usually becomes chronic; I won't say that it will cause sterility, since so far it appears to be confined to the right side only. But it interferes with a great many things; and certainly you don't want this pain all your life, do you?" he asked Helen, with a softening of his grave expression.

"Oh, I know so many couples

like you two," he groaned slightly, "you think you're modern; you know everything. *Abortion* is a familiar term, on everyone's tongue; and you blithely sail into trouble without bothering to think or do so some investigating."

He delivered other withering remarks, and left. We were stunned. The loss of Helen's salary would mean a great deal to our budget. We would have to sublet our apartment and find something cheaper. But that was the least. Helen was so active, vivacious, so unused to invalidism. Would she blame me, hate me for this? I should have taken care of her, made it my business to find out exactly what abortion entails and what it can bring about. I know now, but it's too late. Helen's inflammation didn't get better. She got out of bed and began to keep house energetically a month after the doctor's visit. She felt all right for a week, and then—sharp, constant pain, and the dread verdict from Dr. Bill: she'd better go to the hospital. Helen underwent an operation to remove the right tube and ovary. Her chances for having a child are exactly half what they were before. Her nerves are shattered; her disposition is ruined. We struggle along on my salary, and I feel that I have failed her and our marriage. And yet—the abortion as such was nothing. *That's the catch.*

What is abortion? As defined by Frederick J. Taussig, M.D., noted professor of clinical gynecology, it is "the detachment or expulsion, or a combination of both, of the human embryo, at any time during



about the gradual decline and extinction of certain savage groups.

The three major risks of abortion, which represents an interference with a natural process and which Nature resents, are infection, hemorrhage and perforation. Abortion is always more dangerous than child-birth, even difficult birth, since, during labor, the uterus in which the unborn child is contained is not touched. In abortion it must be either manipulated or surgically handled, and the danger of infection is always present. In addition, abortion is a *blind* operation, in which the sense of touch and the experience of the doctor is all-important; an accident, a case of misjudgment, and the instrument used may perforate the uterus or the abdominal cavity, resulting in peritonitis and death.

Hemorrhage is a risk in all surgical operations and, under the furtive conditions of criminal abortion, when the doctor is anxious to have the patient leave his offices as soon as possible, it is particularly acute. The criminal abortionist cannot afford to take the precaution of permitting the patient to rest for a week or so; he wants to do as many operations in a day as he can, for profit's sake, and he clears the recovery rooms as fast as the women can dress and leave.

When an abortion is advised for a woman in a hospital, for various legitimate reasons, rigid conditions of sterile cleanliness are observed; the danger of infection is mitigated as far as man can control. In addition, the hospital has facilities for aftercare, and measures to

enforce complete rest which help the patient to recover properly, other things being equal.

In the dingy, filthy rooms where so-called doctors and even unqualified midwives perform abortions, a kitchen table serves as sole equipment; instruments are handled carelessly; and this dangerous treatment earns from \$2 to \$20 for the operators. The stories that have come out of such dens are not exaggerated; the high percentage of deaths from abortion in criminal practice can be traced to the indescribable holes where these individuals seize the opportunity to make some easy money.

Under aseptic hospital conditions, anesthetics are not generally used, since they relax the muscles of the body and prevent the uterus from making the contractions that help to expel the unborn child and its surrounding tissue. High-priced abortionists administer anesthesia because it saves time and trouble—and ignore the fact it has a common aftermath of hemorrhage.

In Russia, where for a time abortion was legalized and performed in state hospitals, figures show that the death rate resulting from abortions was extremely low. Abortions were limited to the first three months of pregnancy; women who had not had children yet were refused, except in cases of medical complications; no abortion was done earlier than six months following a preceding abortion.

Complications which arise as a result of abortion when performed in a hospital can be treated at once. Figures on Russia show that in

20,000 abortions done in one year, there were four cases of perforation, all operated on immediately without a death. In criminal figures, deaths from perforations are high. I have seen photographs of the internal organs of women who died after abortion, and upon whom autopsies had been performed; organs which displayed deep gashes and holes in their walls.

Even the most enthusiastic of the Russian advocates of legalized abortion, however, were appalled at the growing evidence of serious pelvic disturbances, (which women in this country refer to lightly as "women's troubles") sterility, tubal pregnancies and other complications following in the wake of abortions. Menstrual disturbances, neuroses (personality disorders) loss of sexual desire, were reported; in fact, there is no part of the reproductive organs that is not subject to disturbance after an artificial abortion.

Compare these facts, evolving from a country in which everything was done to avoid complications and after-effects, with what may and usually does happen in this country, after a criminal abortion in which from none to very few precautions are taken to prevent hemorrhage, perforation, infection.

An abortion under the best conditions, when not undertaken for a specific medical reason, such as systemic disease of the mother—tuberculosis, venereal disease, abortion which has already started spontaneously—is absolutely undesirable though its aftermath may not appear until later in life. Performed illegally, for the fat fees it commands today, it is a prelude to wrecked health, ruined marital relationships, sterility, chronic invalidism, infection—and death.

The facts I have presented are not new or startling; some of them have appeared in various places over a long period of years. But—women persist in refusing to take them seriously! In what strange special protection does the average woman place her faith when she is told the dangers of abortion, shakes her head in horror, and goes right out to make an appointment with an abortionist? If I can do nothing else to repair the damage that has been wrought in my life by abortion, I will feel partially exonerated if I can succeed in preventing some woman from endangering her happiness and her health. Have your child; take the hardships that may go with it, and make your sacrifices gladly. Don't have an abortion!



**S**urgery is always on the market for new and popular articles that explain medicine in a clear manner to the general public. The editors welcome manuscripts from the medical profession. Accepted manuscripts are paid for at regular space rates.



"Sex rears its ugly head" in the Night Court—one of the most unattractive exhibitions of human nature. The divorce court is, usually, a little more refined.

## Sex and the Law

*In most forms of society, custom rather than law regulates sex. In America so many customs have met that law governs.*

Hippocrates, Jr.

THE average man or woman in this country wants to be left alone; Americans don't want to be told what to do and when to do it. In totalitarian states (such as Germany, Italy, Russia and other dictatorships) the people have been told that the welfare of the individual doesn't mean much, and that only the good of the entire nation counts. Because of this attitude, the personal rights of the people have been almost entirely taken away. There is scarcely a field in which the man or wo-

man can call his soul his own, and do as he pleases. He is told how much he may eat of butter, potatoes, milk and other foods, since all food products are rationed. His other habits are likewise regimented. We want to eat what we can afford to buy, without any restrictions from others. We want to do many things in accordance with our own desires. And this applies especially so in our emotional lives.

The American man and woman are exceptionally free from directions in regard to the manner in

which they live sexually. In general, a married couple may have children or not; for birth control is available to those who request it, save in a small portion of our country. Our country is quite conservative in moral matters, being stricter than the rest of the world in many ways; yet it is not free from considerable promiscuity and immorality. It is thought that many unfavorable aspects of the national sexual life are the results of the limitations, set by the conservative tradition, on life under modern conditions.

Our ideal in this country is that of *monogamous* marriage: one man married to one woman. Doctors, psychologists, moralists, as well as the clergy agree that this type of marriage is best for the man and woman concerned. If either the man or the woman had more than one mate, there would be lacking that true love which is so important in binding the family together; and the evils would be felt, not only by the parents, but even more so by the children. It makes little difference whether this having more than one mate occurs in marriage (the recognized marriage of one woman to more than one husband at the same time is *polyandry*; of one man to more than one wife at the same time is *polygyny*; the practice of having more than one married mate at the same time, in general, is called *polygamy*)—or outside of marriage, when it becomes sheer promiscuity.

Mrs. K. was a brilliant woman, a leader in club affairs, and quite successful in business. She had

been married for nearly twenty years, and had two children, when she got into the wrong crowd, a "sophisticated" group who listened to lectures by "authorities" that declared that the sex impulse requires variety of satisfaction. Almost immediately, Mrs. K. began to find fault at home with her husband, and soon had a younger man escorting her about town. She became the laughing stock of everybody, but she didn't realize that. What was really important was not that people laughed at her, but the fact that she was losing everything of value in her life. She lost her self-respect; she was no longer a good housewife; and she neglected her children. Worse than the mere neglect, was the example set for them. One was a daughter, at the impressionable age of 13, who will never get over the shock of seeing her mother kiss her "boy friend" goodbye, and of hearing the neighbors talk about the whole matter. The girl had been taught to be good, to be loyal to the members of the family; but this was too much, and she ran away twice to her grandmother. It was the realization at last that her daughter's life was being ruined that led the mother to mend her unseemly ways.

In an endeavor to sustain the institution of marriage, authorities everywhere in this country combat commercialized promiscuity as an unnecessary evil. It is a demoralizing influence, which degrades the normal marital relations, and disrupts the home. Promiscuity strikes at the home and family, menaces public health, exploits young peo-

ple when their activities and thoughts should be directed into other channels, besides increasing graft and crime.

Promiscuity contributes in another way to the nation's ill-health, for it is the principal means of spreading the venereal diseases. Syphilis and gonorrhea are very common—more so than many are willing to admit. The injurious effects of syphilis and gonorrhea are well known to all enlightened men and women. The diseases impair the earning power of the victim, require extensive treatment, and can lead to serious health conditions and even to death. Promiscuity spreads these diseases even under the best of possible medical examinations. The woman who was found healthy may transmit the disease from one man to another a half hour later. It is for this reason that medical supervision as a measure of safety is doomed to failure, and why it is fought without any let-up.

The fight against venereal disease and its ill effects is raging on other battle fronts. There are now many states with "premarital" laws which require that the prospective bride and groom be tested for venereal disease. The marriage license may be refused if the results of these tests are not satisfactory.

New York and New Jersey in 1938 passed laws requiring that tests for syphilis be made on all pregnant women. This is to remove the scourge of congenital syphilis; for treatment of the mother *in time* can prevent the appearance of the disease in the baby

in 100 per cent of these cases.

Further, although few people are aware of the fact, their personal lives are "interfered" with in most states by laws which specify that the department of health is allowed to put in jail all those who have venereal diseases but will not submit to treatment. Nadine B. Geitz, discussing the legal aspects of the control of venereal diseases, says: "In the control of all serious communicable diseases, legal measures must be employed. The public health laws of most states require reporting of cases of syphilis and gonorrhea by physicians and institutions diagnosing and treating these diseases, and treatment of patients at least so long as they are in an infectious stage. Patients who will not follow orders may by law be isolated or quarantined. In order to locate and bring under treatment sources of infections who are not under medical care and ignorantly or willfully exposing others to infection, health departments are generally empowered to examine, and treat under quarantine if necessary, any person who, they have reasonable grounds to believe, is infected and likely to infect others."

As is usual, the first complaint against any such regulations is that they deprive the people of their rights. This was especially clear when Magistrate Kross of New York City started the practice of having not only all women, but also all men brought before her on charges of sex offenses, given a test for venereal disease. The defendants fought against this "invasion" of their personal liberties, but



Magistrate Kross won out, for the Court of Appeals upheld her. These laws are not restrictions, for they protect society at large. True, they seem to subject an individual to an extra difficulty, but it should be remembered that there is no publicity allowed for the results of these tests; they are entirely for the information of the court, so that the judge can require isolation for treatment of the disease if necessary.

A similar problem is that of sterilization. Sterilization as a voluntary procedure at the request of the patient has not met with considerable opposition, which is offered to compulsory sterilization. The objection here is that of the deprivation of rights of the individual. Apparently, what is not considered by these people who object so strenuously, is the right of society at large to protect itself from those who destroy the happiness of all. Sterilization as a compulsory measure is applied only to the criminal, the feeble-minded and the insane. Its purpose is to prevent these classes from reproducing, and so multiplying individuals with their inheritable defects who will become public burdens. Up to January 1, 1938, a total of 27,869 men and women had been sterilized under the laws of various states. In the State of California alone, in which there had been 12,180 such operations, it is estimated that the cost of caring for the institutionalized feeble-minded and insane runs up to more than \$2,000,000 a year—which has to be paid in taxes by the rest of the people.

Birth control, apparently, is a strictly personal matter. If a husband and wife want a child, it is their concern; it is also their concern if they *don't* want a child. There are many reasons for the use of birth-control measures: economic, health, surgical, social, eugenic, and others. The average husband and wife feel that they should be permitted to avoid having a child, if they so desire. But, in some states, it is extremely difficult to get reliable birth control information. Half of the states make no mention of birth control in their laws. The other 24 have various restrictions, generally permitting birth control information to be given only by doctors and for health reasons. The state of North Carolina has taken the step of establishing public birth control clinics, under its state board of health.

A few years ago there was an unusual case in which a couple on relief were given a suspended sentence for some criminal offense, on condition that they should in the future practice birth control. There was much hullabaloo at the time about this "invasion of the home"; but what is society to do when the relief rolls have a birth rate twice as high as the taxpayers? The answer is not a simple one, although there have been many solutions proposed.

The abnormal modes of sexual expression have long been condemned by law, and been punishable as crimes. A general attitude toward "unnatural" sexual behavior is that any form of conduct is normal if it leads to re-

lations physiologically such that reproduction could occur.

Any conduct of a sexual nature between members of the same sex is unnatural, and is strictly condemned by law in every state. Modern medical opinion is that it is not so much a criminal act, but a medical problem. The cause of homosexuality is not known, although there have been countless theories advanced to "explain" this quirk of human nature. The cure, too, is still undiscovered. It has been suggested that the way to break a person of the "habit" (if habit it is) of homosexuality is to encourage relations with members of the opposite sex. This is open to objection on many grounds, for it promotes promiscuity. Further, as the great sexologist, Albert Moll, has said, relations between the sexes almost always incur the possibility of a pregnancy; this would mean a new being with the homosexual tendencies, in those instances where this is inheritable.

The law condemns "obscene" reading matter, pictures, etc., and makes the sale or possession of such material a crime. Nobody really knows what obscenity is, and there has never been a good definition. Judges still bandy about phrases: "obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, indecent or disgusting" but still nobody knows what they mean. That is why Morris L. Ernst and William Seagle, in *"To The Pure,"* declare: "The scientific work of the Bureau of Social Hygiene ought to call a halt to the prevailing ignorant attacks on literature. In the face of this preliminary scientific data, the vice

societies should divert their energies to further search in order to isolate those books which sexually excite. The Bureau has assaulted the old gossipy methods. In the previous utter darkness an unquestioning course was sinful but possible. The light of science on this subject, once lit, may soon outshine the old fires employed by vice hunters to burn up books of science. At any rate, it is along these lines that vice secretaries should divert their energies. *In any society based on the scientific principle, any law restraining knowledge should have to prove its way onto the statute books. We must start with a presumption in favor of liberty of thought.* When a book is hailed before the bar of justice, its author should not be presumed guilty. It will be time enough to invoke the majesty of the law when actual witnesses whom the book has debauched come weeping into court and cry for punishment on their seducers."

In a country of great freedom, we are nevertheless hemmed in on all sides by rules about the things that we may do, and by the things that we may not do. The law has stepped into the sphere of sex but, really, only for the protection of all concerned. That the law does not always fulfill its purpose is the fault of the lawmakers whose minds, very often, are back in the Middle Ages so far as their knowledge is concerned. Still, it is good to know that our laws in general are quite liberal in the sexual sphere and, save in few instances, are approved by medical science as beneficial.

# Complications of Pregnancy

*Gestation and parturition (to give them their formal names) are usually quite automatic; but little things may go wrong.*

**Frank Leighton Wood, M.D.**

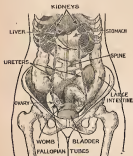
WHILE the expectant mother may contract any of the ordinary diseases which women are subject to, it is extremely seldom that these diseases will interrupt pregnancy if she has proper care. Even major operations, such as the removal of the appendix at any time during pregnancy, may be performed without harm to mother or child. There are, however, certain complications peculiar to pregnancy, which sometimes occur and which require the careful attention of the physician, if the welfare of both mother and child is to be protected. While few expectant mothers have any complications of consequence, all of them should place themselves under the care of their physician early in pregnancy that he may supervise their general care and prevent complications, rather than treat them after they have taken place. In addition to the common infections, the most important complications of pregnancy are nausea or vomiting, abortion (commonly called miscarriage), uremia or kidney insufficiency, and hemorrhage.

As far as infections are concerned, the best way to prevent them is to avoid public gatherings or other places where they may be contracted, when they are known to be prevalent.

If nausea occurs during pregnancy, it is apt to begin in about the sixth week. In many instances its cause is not known and, in all cases, the basic reason for its occurrence is not understood. It is well known, however, that overeating, constipation, overwork, fatigue, nervous excitement and loss of normal rest may predispose to its occurrence. The attacks usually come on soon after arising, so that they are commonly referred to as "morning sickness." In some instances they occur at other hours of the day and, in the more severe cases, the nausea is continuous and there is frequent vomiting.

Since the reproductive, the digestive and the nervous systems are involved in these attacks, the most logical method of preventing them is to see that these systems are relieved of all forms of irritation and kept in a condition as nearly normal as possible. Excesses in eating, particularly of rich and indigestible foods, should be avoided during pregnancy, and the bowels should be kept in as nearly a normal condition as possible. While physical union may be indulged in throughout at least the first half of pregnancy, provided it does not produce discomfort or prove to be disagreeable, at the first sign of nausea or vomiting it should be discontinued.

and not resumed until the nausea has entirely disappeared. Many women are caused to suffer much "morning sickness" because of such indiscretions the previous evening. Nervous strains and worries should be avoided or removed, if possible, and all things which irritate or cause undue excitement should be avoided. There should be as little loss of normal sleep as possible. In



"Phantom" view of the female body; the womb normally is way down in the pelvis and does not interfere with other organs.

fact, more sleep than usual is desirable.

If, in spite of careful living, nausea or vomiting should occur, the patient should continue the above precautions and consult her physician. In severe cases, the first essential is complete rest in bed, but, in mild cases, a light breakfast, such as tea and toast, should be taken half an hour before rising. Sometimes this will settle the stomach satisfactorily. In other in-

stances, if a pinch of salt is placed on the tongue at the very first sign of nausea, the attack will be relieved. If such simple measures fail, the physician will resort to sedative medicines or glandular extracts. Due to great modern advances in the treatment of this condition, most cases can be cured or greatly relieved in a week or two of treatment. A few years ago, it was occasionally necessary to destroy the products of conception by therapeutic abortion in order to save the mother's life.

Another complication of pregnancy which is dangerous to the mother and fatal to the child is spontaneous abortion or premature birth. It is responsible for the loss of many babies, either during the first few weeks or months of pregnancy, or before they are sufficiently developed to survive after birth.

In order to clarify a much-misunderstood term, I shall divide "abortion" into three classes: those which are spontaneous or not due to outside interference—commonly called miscarriages; those which are criminal in nature and are brought about by means of drugs or instruments in the hand of the patient herself, a physician, or some other person; and those which are therapeutic in purpose, and are brought about by means of surgery in order to save the life of the mother.

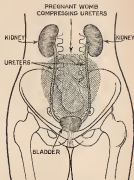
Babies born after about the middle of pregnancy are called "premature" births. If born after the seventh month of pregnancy, they may live if cared for in an incubator. Those born during the seventh month or before do not have a good chance of surviving. There is no

basis for the common belief that a seventh-month baby has a better chance of surviving than one born in the eighth month.

The most common causes of abortion or premature birth are irritable uterus (womb), childbirth injuries, syphilis and smoking. There are a few other causes but abortions are seldom due to them. Irritable uterus is a natural or acquired condition in which the organ is susceptible to irritation of various kinds. Hard work, lifting, reaching (as in hanging pictures, draperies or wall paper), physical union, or other forms of nervous excitement may bring about enough excitation to cause an irritable uterus to begin rhythmic contractions. Injuries of the neck of the womb, due to previous childbirths, may be the cause of such irritability. These injuries, of themselves, may cause miscarriage through weakening of the outlet of the womb. Since smoking by women has become so common, it is the experience of all observing obstetricians that the percentage of women who miscarry or have premature or still births is very much higher in those who smoke than in those who do not smoke. This is because nicotine causes a contraction of the blood vessels of the placenta and thus interferes with the supply of oxygen and nutrition to the child. This interference may become manifest at any time during pregnancy. Syphilis is a common cause of miscarriage and premature as well as still births.

Knowing the causes of this accident, it is not hard to prevent many that would otherwise take place.

Pregnant women should not do hard work, particularly if it includes lifting and reaching. They should have plenty of rest. They should not indulge in marital union if it causes fatigue or backache. As a rule, little can be done about injuries of the neck of the womb until the childbearing period is past.



When the womb is enlarged by the growing baby within it, it comes up and checks kidney action and drainage, perhaps.

Women should not smoke at all during the childbearing period, because of the recently proved and recognized ill-effects of the practice upon pregnancy, childbirth and nursing, as well as upon the babies themselves.

All couples should have their blood examined for syphilis before marriage, regardless of previous exemplary habits and morals. This disease is sometimes contracted in an innocent manner, and may not

cause any symptoms to warn the unfortunate individual of its presence for a long time after it is contracted.

Usually, the beginning of an abortion may easily be recognized if one is on the alert for it. The first symptoms is apt to be pain low down in the back accompanied by a bearing-down feeling. This may or may not be accompanied or preceded by hemorrhage or rhythmic cramps in the abdomen. Sometimes hemorrhage is the first symptom. At the first appearance of any of these symptoms, the patient should go to bed immediately, and if the symptoms do not cease within an hour, the physician should be called. If called early, he may be able to prevent this calamity through the timely administration of sedatives. I refer to an abortion as a calamity, because it is a misfortune to lose a baby at any time and, once this accident happens, it is apt to happen again with even less provocation. Some women are never able to carry a child to full term again.

Abortions of any kind are much more dangerous to the mother than childbirth. For this reason, if for no other, they should be prevented, if possible. Most of the abortions due to overwork or irritable uterus, alone may be prevented easily if the foregoing advice is followed. Usually those due to syphilis, or to the use of tobacco are inevitable and cannot be prevented, once the first symptoms have manifested themselves. They may only be prevented by suitable syphilitic treatment, and abstinence from the use of tobacco.

The most alarming complication of pregnancy and the one which may cause the greatest loss of life is *uremia*\* or kidney insufficiency. It is believed to be due to inability of the mother's kidneys to do the extra work made necessary through excretion of the waste products of mother and child. Usually it does not make its appearance until the latter months of pregnancy, but it may occur as early as in the fourth or fifth month. In some cases, as those, for instance, in which the mother has had previous kidney disease due to scarlet fever or other infection, kidney insufficiency may develop through no fault or error on her part. Very often, however, the onset is brought about by overwork, exposure, chilling, insufficient rest, overeating, constipation, or even a mild infection, such as a cold.

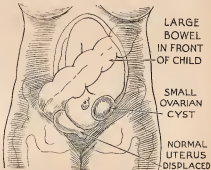
The early symptoms of kidney insufficiency are slight swelling of the ankles and the hands or fingers and puffiness about the eyes. The thing to remember about this swelling is that it is present in the morning, as well as in the evening. Swelling of the ankles occurs in many normal pregnancies, but the swelling subsides after retiring and slowly recurs after the patient is on her feet again. If the swelling remains throughout the day and night, it is almost certainly due to kidney trouble. During the early stages of this disease, the patient may feel very well and not realize that she is in grave danger. Usually, before very long, she will begin

\*See "Uremic Poisoning" in April 1942 Sexology. In men, this usually due to disease, but in women it may be caused mechanically by pregnancy.

to have headaches, the urine is apt to lessen in quantity and become cloudy in appearance. There may be floating spots before the eyes and in some cases, the vision becomes decidedly impaired. The most alarming symptom is convulsions—called *eclampsia*. They may, in severe cases, occur as early as in the sixth month of pregnancy. Usually they occur just before, during, or

one, and the possibility of its occurrence must not be overlooked, for, in this condition, early detection and treatment are of paramount importance. Fortunately, it is easily recognized if the patient will remember the early symptoms and report to her physician at least once a month throughout pregnancy for urinalysis and for blood pressure examination. During an

The expanding uterus, with its lively burden, comes up among the viscera (whose arrangement is irregular) and causes disturbances in digestion, too.



just after childbirth. When they occur, the patient is in great danger. A patient in danger of *eclampsia* must not be left alone for a moment. She may have a convulsion, roll over on her face and smother to death in her pillow, as did one of my patients whose nurse left her alone for a few minutes.

Although kidney insufficiency is a rather rare complication of pregnancy, it is an extremely dangerous

attack, the physician's orders to maintain complete and continuous rest in bed, and a constantly warm skin temperature must be obeyed. One of my patients who was making good progress toward recovery decided to move from one room to another and from a warm bed to a cold one. The slight chilling of the skin which resulted brought on a relapse which almost cost her her life.

# Problems of Married Women

*The normal activities of the human body are not "disease"—  
but women may be pardoned for noticing a strong resemblance.*

T. Bowen Partington, F.I.L., F.R.E.S.

IN this article, I deal with the problems of menstruation, pregnancy, childbed and lactation, in relation to marriage. All these processes, although they are actual conditions in the normal course of a woman's life, may nevertheless be regarded, to a certain extent, as *diseases*; because they are unavoidably associated with pain and functional disturbance, or at least with diminished resistibility.

Taking *menstruation* first, we find that, even where the phenomena associated with it do not exceed the normal limits, there are still a number of symptoms which constitute a disordered state of health. Before the commencement of the period the woman experiences pain (although moderate in degree) in the loins and in the back, a sensation of heaviness and downward pressure in the abdomen, a feeling of tension in the organs of generation, and often also in the breasts. Accompanying these symptoms there is an increased irritability of the nervous system, an excitation of the sexual faculty, and a depression of the mental condition. The importance of menstruation from the standpoint of married life, which concerns us here, lies principally in the fact that during its presence intercourse is forbidden. But, as the desire in

woman towards the end of menstruation is increased, this abstinence is undoubtedly antagonistic to the natural instinct and possibly the cause of the mental depression and nervous irritability which accompany the monthly period.

Husbands should always remember that, in many women, there is, towards the end of menstruation a noticeable, or even a very disturbing, mental depression, and a marked disagreeable temper; and every married man must bear in mind the naturalness and inevitableness of the nervous irritability in the menstruating woman. He must treat his menstruating wife as if she were recovering from some slight illness; he must do all he can to diminish the extent of her worries: he must keep from her bad news or sorrow: he must not encourage occasional outbursts of unjustified temper, but rather try to avert them by tact and good humor. It is almost always during menstruation that the first clouds appear on the matrimonial horizon; the husband who is aware of the importance of these "critical days" will know how to take the necessary means for prevention of quarrels.

The second of the physiological "diseases" is *pregnancy*. If pregnant women undergo a certain



amount of bodily suffering, this is due to the fact that the fetus lives as a parasite at the expense of its mother, that it consequently draws from her the entire material required for the formation of its body. There is thus caused, in the first instance, more or less complete exhaustion of the reserve substance stored up in the maternal

turbances of a purely mechanical nature. The increasing weight of the pregnant womb interferes with the movements of the body, and is a constant burden to the dorsal region. The abdominal walls become stretched, subcutaneous ruptures occur in them, the muscles get over-distended, and the abdominal pressure is diminished. The



From her youth up, women has a great many things to worry about; some of them never happen, it is true, but man must make a great many allowances for the effect of her physical condition on the mental.

organism, and, secondly, an increased demand of nourishment and oxygen. The necessary consequence of the satisfaction of this demand is an increased activity on the part of the digestive and secreting organs—the stomach, the intestines and the kidneys. All this, in turn, gives the heart of the pregnant woman a greater amount of work to accomplish.

Finally, pregnancy causes dis-

bladder is encroached upon and its capacity decreased, and the action of the bowels is rendered more difficult.

It is certainly true that the organism is capable of adapting itself to a certain extent, to these purely objective changes in the conditions. Nevertheless, this is only partly the case, and it is difficult to say where normality ends and morbidity begins. A number of

the disturbances which accompany pregnancy may assume the character of disease proper, necessitating medical attention; though in the majority of cases they are of a far less serious nature. At any rate, they are of enormous importance to the married state.

Where the marriage has been contracted in the expectation that the wife will participate in the earning of the livelihood, pregnancy compels her, at least during part of its duration, to desist from such participation wholly or partly on account of her diminished working ability. Even the fulfilment of the ordinary home duties may become so difficult that the household is bound to suffer. The lesser resistibility against disease often renders the wife totally unable to do any work, and even necessitates attendance upon her on the part of other people. Moreover, the psychical irritability on the one hand, and the depression, or possibly the melancholia, on the other, make her more or less incapable for other work than mere mechanical duties.

The proper supervision of the entire household, the firm but just management of the domestic servants, the resolute bringing-up of the children, the considerate and patient treatment of the husband who comes home tired from his hard daily work—all these conjugal duties, which are no doubt of the highest importance, may suffer considerable neglect in consequence of such psychical disturbances of pregnancy.

Against all these facts stands out prominently the circumstance that

the procreation of children is, from the standpoint of morality as well as that of patriotism, the main object of marriage; and that maternal happiness is, under anything like normal conditions, the highest and most ennobling sentiment of woman. For this reason conjugal pregnancy ought never to be renounced willingly on account of the disadvantages and dangers mentioned above.

Therefore there remains the necessity for every woman to observe—for the amelioration of the injurious accompaniments of pregnancy—a rational hygiene. What this hygiene dictates is clear from what I have written above. In the first instance, it is evident that a marriage which depends on constant physical employment on the part of the wife is wrong in principle. There is every justification for any and all legislation which seeks to restrict the employment of pregnant women in certain trades, and the idea of a pregnancy insurance which shall enable such women to receive during their pregnancy amounts corresponding to their loss of wages deserves every encouragement. It would be highly desirable that such amounts should include also stated sums, for the purpose of providing the pregnant woman with some domestic assistance, so that she should be spared hard work where she is in the habit of doing it under normal conditions. There is also great necessity to protect pregnant women against infection and against the vicissitudes of the weather. Where there is a predisposition to certain diseases—especially affections of the

kidneys, lungs, heart or the nervous system—a suitable prophylaxis must be instituted; and where symptoms of these diseases have already made their appearance the required treatment must be undertaken with particular care, or pregnancy interrupted if the necessity arises.

(As to what "necessity" means in this connection, there is no unanimity of opinion. The Catholic church has condemned artificial abortion under all circumstances, even where it is the only means of saving the mother's life. Most doctors, however, consider it permissible, or even indicated, as a life-saving remedy.)

With regard to the hygiene of the mind, it is principally the husband who must attend to it. Good-natured passive resistance to the presence of outbreaks of ill-temper on the part of the pregnant wife; reasonable personal attention to the wants of the household and family, where everything suffers in consequence of ill-management; avoidance of all psychical irritation and mental over-exertion through quarrels, exciting literature, heated discussions, too much theatre going, concerts, big parties (especially at the pregnant woman's house), irregular meals and late hours—all these points are of the greatest importance. It is also worth remembering that, in some women, melancholia arouses from a feeling of shame at the ungainly physical alteration in the figure, and that an aggravation will naturally be caused by any apparent neglect on the part of the husband. In such cases the husband must continue to

observe former relations most carefully, and affect a certain tender and chivalrous conduct towards the pregnant wife.

As to the utility or injuriousness of sexual intercourse during pregnancy we have discussed this in other articles and I need say only that, where conditions are normal, it is not only injurious but often very advisable. It must of course be abstained from where there is a tendency to miscarriages, or towards the end of the pregnancy when there is a risk of premature labor being brought on. All violence must be avoided, and a different posture may be desirable or necessary. In view of the possible disagreeable effects resulting from a too long enforced abstinence, it is better to insist upon such abstinence only when it is absolutely imperative.

And now we come to the question of *birth*. There is no question that, if not in regard to its causation, at least in that of its course, normal though it be, the lying-in period has the character of disease in its state of convalescence, and that it should be treated as such. Those to whom a separate room at some establishment is a luxury which they cannot afford (especially as it is never possible to foretell with any degree of certainty the exact date of the confinement) and who yet dislike associating with other women of perhaps a different stamp of respectability, can hardly be expected to prefer the greater comfort if it cannot be obtained otherwise than by a certain amount of loss of self-respect. There is, besides, the separation from the

dear ones at home for a period of time more or less uncertain, to which only a few can make up their minds.

It is the duty of the husband—whose wife has been confined to see that, in addition to the physical comforts necessitated by the situation, she should also receive careful attention so far as the condition of her mind is concerned, and that all worries and troubles should be kept from her.

In considering, finally, the act of *lactation* (production of milk for nursing) we find in it also phenomena which are to a certain extent characteristic of disease. The secretion of the breasts withdraws from the body a considerable amount of nourishment, and sometimes a part of its reserve material, so that it becomes less capable of performing its functions. It also becomes more susceptible to certain diseases, and less resistive against pulmonary tuberculosis in particular. Lactation often produces a tendency to be temporarily sterile—but this is not absolutely so in all cases. Painful tension in the breasts compels frequent application of the child—about every three hours—or relief by other means; the mother is thus tied to her child, she cannot leave her home for long without it, and is thus incapable of seeking either work or amusement outside. Frequently a perma-

nent loss of beauty is also feared, and not without reason; for the tense virginal breast, with its small nipples, often remains flaccid after lactation, and the nipples become considerably larger. It is worth mentioning that lactation causes contractions in the womb, and that it is of great assistance in effecting a return of this organ to its normal condition.

Lactation is one of the conjugal duties which ought never to be neglected for the sake of retention of external beauty, or from considerations of amusement. Only when the health of the mother or the child suffers (that is, where it exhausts the former or does not sufficiently nourish the latter) lactation is to be avoided. On the other hand, it is a dereliction of conjugal duties to prolong lactation beyond the proper term, to the detriment of the suckling, for no other purpose than the hope of avoiding a subsequent pregnancy. It is generally about the ninth or tenth month in the life of the child that the latter begins to require more food than is contained in the mother's milk. From that time onwards it should therefore be given other nourishment, but its occasional application to the breast, in addition, is not contra-indicated, provided there are no conditions of ill-health present in the mother.

—Health and Strength.



FREQUENTLY our readers ask us for special information on subjects not published in this magazine. We wish you to know that we appreciate suggestions at any time as to articles you would like to see in future issues. Please address the Editor, *Sexology Magazine*, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

# Love Stimulants

*Most people have exceedingly erroneous ideas about magical medicines that will influence the other sex and give vigor.*

David H. Keller, M.D.

9

THE advertising pages of magazines of a certain type are filled with offerings of various proprietary medicines, foods and appliances guaranteed to stimulate the faltering biological function, and to restore new vigor to those men who have become physically incapable.

In any field of commercial life the total sales can be estimated by the amount spent in advertising. If this principle holds good for these biological panaceas, then millions of dollars must be spent yearly by men for medicines to increase their intimate physical prowess. As far as real value is concerned or as actual benefit is derived, every dollar spent in this direction is a dollar wasted.

An *aphrodisiac* is some agent used by mankind to stimulate the biological functions. It need not be a drug or a food—it may be simply an impression received by any of the special senses—(it may be even a sound beating, in the type of pervert called *masochist*)—but, whatever it is, the effect produced is more often mental than physical. This is really the main idea back of all the patent medicines. If a man pays out real money for even bread pills, and has faith in them, that faith may act as a tonic, if he is still able to respond to a tonic.

So, in a broad sense, any impression, creating a desire for physical union, is an aphrodisiac; and it appears that at present the human race is living in a world surrounded by such impressions. The pictures that we see at the cinema, the magazines sold at newsstands, the dresses of the women with whom one comes in contact, the modern standards of free conversations, the plays on Broadway, the daily tabloids, the close contact of bodies in subways and elevators, the drinking of alcoholic beverages, the eating of highly-spiced foods in unnecessary amounts—in fact, much of our everyday life stimulates biological desire.

It may be that much of this stimulation is normal and a prerequisite for creating the desire of marriage, and hereby the survival of the race. To that extent, it may be necessary. In the past depression, when it was every man for himself, some subtle love-potion might have been necessary, in our struggle for mere existence, to remind us of the necessity for sex, and love, for mating and procreation (producing children). Fortunately, the majority of such stimulations come to us naturally, almost unsought and often without price.

The normal human being who has wisely used his body, needs no aphrodisiacs other than those that

come his way as easily as the sunshine and the warm breezes of summer. Hunger for food creates a desire; hunger for air causes a repetition of respiratory breathing, cold makes clothing necessary, while heat brings a desire for lighter covering. A normal man does not have to spend money for drugs to tell him when to eat or to put on an overcoat. Similarly, a normal man can go through all the decades of adult existence and be perfectly happy without spending a moment's thought or a dollar of money on the matter of aphrodisiacs.

But, with the worn-out, promiscuous individual the problem is different. First comes over-indulgence; then satiety; and then a gradually-developing impotence or inability to exercise the sexual powers. Nothing frightens the ignorant more than the so-called "loss of manhood"; they feel that it is the first and the greatest step towards an early grave. The greater the worry, the more pronounced is the biological neurasthenia (weakness of nerves and brain.) The more they despair, the harder is their struggle to recall the physical ability of youth. While the greatest benefit would be derived from complete rest, they struggle all the harder to prove themselves that they are still men. Grasping at every straw, they spend their money for every new nostrum they see advertised. Unfortunately, nothing helps; because they fail to include *the greatest of all medicines, complete rest.*

In the early days of electricity, a Frenchman brought over to England an electrical bed. It was an

elegant couch, with many bright wires running above it and, with them, securely placed on four glass globes to act as nonconductors. The bed, the room, and the mattress were supposed to be surcharged with electricity that would enter the body of the man sleeping on it and give him the strength of Hercules and the biological power of Jove. No matter to what degree a man was incapable, he was told he could use that bed one night and procreate a son on the body of his partner. The price per night was 500 pounds, about \$2,500. The bed was to remain in England only a certain number of nights. Needless to say, it was well occupied. Every man was either satisfied or was ashamed to say that he was not; and the French fraud returned to his home, months before any of the victims could tell whether they were to become parents or not.

This is an example of the fraud behind all aphrodisiacs. Today they exist by the dozen: electrical belts, vacuum apparatus, rubber splints, vibrators, violet rays; they all have behind them simply the false hope that, if something is done to the human body, something will happen. They are all physiologically wrong, and, at the best, are simply goads to the jaded horses who is trying to pull the burden to the top of the hill and be alive when he reaches it. The proper treatment for that tired horse is to take his harness off and let him rest, instead of stimulating him with whip and spur.

Medical aphrodisiacs can be divided into two classes: first, those that are inert, composed of harm-

less substances, which, while they do no harm, are equally unable to do any good. Frequently, such pills are coated with gilt or tinsel; because gold and silver are supposed to be potent biological remedies. A man taking such pills by the hundred suffers no harm except to his pocketbook. Failure of one brand to act simply leads him to another.

The other group comprises combinations of drugs that, taken in excess, are powerful poisons.

Foremost among the agents used for this purpose is the vegetable alkaloid *strychnine*—a stimulant in small amounts, though a well-known deadly poison in quantities. Another alkaloid, similar in nature and source, is *brucine*. *Atropine* is also given, and *ergotia* (much used also in female treatment, for its effects on the womb). *Cocaine* has been used, until it fell into such disrepute as it now incurs, for its habit-forming qualities. In Italy, *quinine* was much favored.

*Cantharides* ("Spanish fly") is spoken of by the uneducated, and half-educated, as a sure inspirer of biological power; it is a corrosive poison, which blisters even the skin. *Phosphorus*, also a powerful poison, was often prescribed; while phosphates and hypophosphites are still in general use for many types of fatigued conditions. Red pepper and ginger are also stimulants.

Alcohol has been noted from the first for its power, not only to remove inhibitions (hesitation for mental or moral reasons) but for its spur to biological activity. Shakespeare's Porter said (in *Macbeth*):

"It provokes the desire, but it takes away the performance."  
—which gives a good idea of its worth in this connection.

Drugs, like arsenic or strychnine, may indeed whip the jaded appetite, but their end results are more deadly than the condition that they are supposed to cure. Those, acting on the genito-urinary system, are irritants, excreted through the urine. Given in large amounts, they inflame from the kidneys down to the urinary canal and, while discharges of matter may result, they are signs of bad health and dangerous in character rather than normal. The irritation may end in hemorrhage, suppression of urine and death.

The situation resolves itself into a simple summary. Aphrodisiacs that are harmless are worthless; those that are potent are desperately dangerous. Let the buyer beware! He buys at his own risk.

There is just one word of advice to be given to the man who feels the need of an aphrodisiac. He should go to a physician who understands humanity, tell him his story, and take his advice. Money so spent will be well spent and, if the advice is followed, benefit may be derived. The tired horse will gain a rest, and, once rested, may never become tired again, provided he is properly cared for. Time and money, spent in education and a better understanding of the physiological abilities and needs of the human body, will perform miracles a million times more wonderful than any aphrodisiac invented by the shrewdest advertising quack of any nation.

# Devastating Colds and the Prostate Gland

*Old doctors, with no idea of germs and their peculiarities, thought common colds settled in the sex organs. Perhaps so.*

Winfield Scott Pugh, B.S., M.D.\*

IT is said that at least one-third of all men over 50 years old receive treatment for so-called enlarged prostate gland. There are additional countless numbers of men ill from other forms of prostatic inflammation, who never see a physician.

With many of these sufferers, consider the fact that their plight did not appear suddenly; but has been of long duration. Today, the opportunities for relief in the early stages are excellent and, therefore, no reason exists why such conditions should be neglected. Beside many a fireside, or in some cozy corner, sits one of these middle-aged men who, as a rule, bemoans his "kidney trouble." He has not even bothered to find out which organ is really offending. There he rocks in his chair, attended by all members of the family, who vie in giving him attention. Some of these valetudinarians seem to enjoy the life of a pensioner, and rather resent the intrusion of the family cat into their domain.

It is not my intention here to sneer at anyone's infirmities, but rather to point out the dangers to

which men subject themselves by their indifference. Chronic sufferers from any illness only intensify their condition by becoming, as it were, hot-house plants. They accustom themselves to a state of affairs, it is often perilous to change.

The man who has had some surgical procedure, during atmospheric changes may feel a bit of soreness in the old wound. Our friend with several corns or bunions, the lady with chronic arthritis, etc. will all be visibly annoyed by such changes. Uncle Tom or Aunt Katie, after a while, become known as human barometers; as they can usually tell a little before hand if climatic changes are about to occur. Such is also the case with the prostatic sufferer; particularly him who is afflicted by chronic inflammation incident to some old infection.

The prostate gland, by its very location, is predisposed to intense inflammation. In order to make clear what is to follow, it is wise, I believe, to rehearse a little of the gland's physiology. Its chief functions may be grouped under two heads: first, it has a natural secretion, or fluid, whose purpose is to activate, or render more vig-

\*Urologist, New York City; Commander Medical Corps, U. S. Navy, Retired.



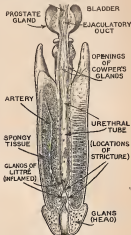
orous, the *spermatozoa*, as they pass into the urethra from the seminal vesicles.

In the second place, I am fully convinced, the prostate gland, by its muscular activities, maintains the external organ in a state of erection during sexual activities. To bring about this erection, there is first a rush of blood into the flaccid part, which then becomes more rigid. But this blood would immediately leave the parts, unless there were something to check it; that is brought about by the contractions of the prostate gland, which then acts as a collar, holding the column of blood. How long such a thing continues will, of course, depend on the individual and his training for this procedure. Like all other things, it may be overdone. This tells us plainly the prostate must also become congested, or flooded with blood during sexual excitement. This is a normal process in every way and, under conditions of health, does no harm. Remember, also, that it occurs only now and then.

Let us now take a look at the chronically-inflamed prostate, and see what is happening. As a result of disease, you will find all its little tubes and muscular substance continually engorged with blood. This means irritation and swelling. Of course, as the gland surrounds the neck of the bladder and urethra, any such a thing interferes with the free flow of urine. When the sufferer is exposed to wet, dampness or other chilling influences, the congestion (excess of blood) in these parts is increased,

and with it all the suffering is thereby intensified. I hope this is all very clear, as it is so important that everyone concerned should thoroughly understand.

Exposure means poison to the chronic prostatic.\* Let us there-



Cross-sectional view of the urethra—the outlet of the bladder—showing how (in the male) its flow is controlled by the prostate gland.

fore, see what happened to a few of whom we have records. Mr. A. had gone out without his rubber shoes; as a matter of fact, he had never thought of rain. After a bite and the well-known bottle, accompanied by a friend, our subject visited a show; then he walked

\*See "Venereal Poisoning" in April 1941

home in a slight drizzle. He felt a sudden urge to pass urine; but, just then, his wife appeared upon the scene, berating him rather roundly for his carelessness. (Of course, you know the old line, "Why, a man your age," etc.) Mr. A. was not only wet, but irritated; those of you who have had such an experience have already guessed that the gentleman found relief impossible. After about three hours of trying, during which the excitement became more intense, still there was no urine. A physician was called. The medical man at once attempted to pass his catheter (hollow tube) into the bladder, but failed. My colleague, however, had made one little mistake. His patient had seen him getting the catheters together, and pleaded that he pass the smaller one. In such instances, a large instrument should always be tried first; this is because a spasm may occur, and it means the physician will be greatly delayed in any attempts to properly open the canal.

Several hours after the doctor's failure, a specialist appeared on the scene. His examination revealed that Mr. A. had a very large, chronically inflamed prostate, which condition had been intensified by exposure to cold. "No! no!" said the specialist, "no instruments, but get a red-hot bath ready." I always advise members of the family, should father or brother suffer from a prostate and have a chill, to put him in a tub at once. That is a very old remedy and has been a mighty good friend.

Do not make any mistake, the situation which has just been de-

scribed is by no means rare; I see it very frequently in both hospital and private practice. Those who have to care for the type of patient above mentioned, usually become pretty good nurses.

Mr. N. suffered from a chronic prostatic condition for years. Strange as it may seem, he was rather a jolly individual, always trying to make light of his infirmities. In this connection, I must remind you that when one organ is involved, others also are going to be subjected to a great strain. When the prostate gland becomes diseased, a great load is placed upon the kidneys; and deaths, when they occur, are often the result of failure of those organs.

One beautiful fall day, Mr. N. felt he must refresh himself by taking a plunge in the river. The water was considerably colder than he expected. Sorezing, a chill and fever soon took place. Mr. N. did not realize that, for almost 24 hours, he had passed no urine. Of course, nobody thought to ask him. In another twenty-four hours, he was in a coma (unconscious). A physician was called; but his patient died in a few hours, from *uremia* (uric acid poisoning). The prostate gland had swollen rapidly and thus caused the kidneys to shut down, or separate no urine. Death is usually not long delayed after this.

If you are a sufferer from chronic prostatic disease, avoid dampness *externally and internally*. Should you be unavoidably exposed, do not fail to call your physician. Many tragedies will be thus avoided.

# Let Women Replace Men

*The stirring march of events shows that women will have to take many tasks for which men cannot much longer be spared.*

Dr. S. Biersheuvel

IT must be clearly understood that what women actually are, and what they potentially could be, are two entirely different things. Human personality is not the inevitable fruit of certain pre-determined tendencies, but the products of interaction between innate endowment and a social environment which moulds and transforms. That this social environment is vastly different for the two sexes need not be stressed. Almost from birth onwards the girl child is subjected to a set of influences different from those which are brought to bear on the boy. Each is given certain expectations in life, certain aims to be realized, certain patterns of conduct consistent with these aims.

If a boy falls and hurts himself he is told to be manly and not to cry. The virtues of courage, self-reliance and self-control are constantly held before him. He is told not to be a "sissy." That which is proper in a boy is, however, tomboyish in a girl and, therefore, to be discouraged, lest the girl grow up to deviate from the feminine pattern. Whether one likes it or not, conventionally a woman's chief expectations in life are still marriage and the rearing of children. She is unlikely to achieve the former if she is matter-of-fact and too "masculine" in her inter-

ests and general demeanor. Hence, as a rule, a woman conforms, becoming what society wishes her to be.

It is the task of the psychologist to penetrate below the personality facade of the woman and to hunt out the human realities as they actually are. "Intelligence tests," which are designed to measure general ability only, have amply demonstrated that there are no differences whatever between men and women on this score. There are differences in special abilities, as vocational tests have shown, but they are by no means as large as is commonly believed. Thus, it is commonly believed that women are far better suited for literary abilities than for mathematics, and so one very rarely finds women as auditors or accountants. It is extremely doubtful whether mathematical ability is sex-linked. Because there are few openings for women with a specialist training in mathematics, because literary pursuits provide an outlet for emotional frustration common to women's lives, and because the male world shows a marked solidarity against the woman's attempt to enter a domain where men at present enjoy a monopoly position, women's interests have not gone in mathematical directions.

The war, however, is cutting

across numerous established practices, outworked conventions, and age-old vested interests. There is no reason why, knowing that the openings are now there, women should not deliberately cultivate an interest in figures, reinforced emotionally by the knowledge that this is an emergency situation. It can be confidently expected that within a short time their proficiency would not fall far below that of men. There must be many men in business who could be thus transferred, or women at a university who, knowing that the war is bound to be a long one, could take up accountancy as a career.

In industry it has been found possible to employ women as welders and mechanics. Once again change of interest, rather than change of nature, was all that was required. Women have shown themselves as capable as men in sports demanding delicate and quick eye-hand co-ordinations. Why should they be less capable of the various motor co-ordinations required for skilled mechanical tasks? It is true that women are not men's equals in physical strength; but this only affects their capacity for the momentary exercise of great strength, and as a rule we use either machinery or unskilled labor for this. As regards endurance, women are the equals of men, and they probably have enough to meet the requirements of most skilled trades.

Then there is the question of the suitability of women for commercial life, from an emotional point of view. I do not think there are any grounds for believing that

women are temperamentally different from men. They appear to be emotional for two reasons: because they never impose the same restraint on their emotions, the tender-hearted woman being a pleasing fiction of our social structure, and because of frustrations of their self-assertive impulses. Many men refuse to take women seriously, to argue with them, to meet them on equal ground. This compels women to use emotional weapons to gain their ends.

Further, women lack opportunities for objective external achievement; their ego-impulses tend, therefore, to get bottled up. Once again, the war situation and the idea of service to the community would invest the taking up of a business career with a sufficient amount of emotional interest to make it suitable for women. In due course, by virtue of the fact that new horizons are opened and new interests created, these emotional needs would vanish in a sufficiently large number of women to meet the needs of commerce and industry.

There remains the question of a woman's ability to identify herself with the business in which she is employed. If women are clock workers, if they show no interest in anything related to the firm but their pay-checks, then that is largely because their opportunities to rise are limited and because they must give up their work on marriage. One does not bother to make a garden for a house one has rented for a year.

Business men must not expect a performance equal to that of their

men from their women employers unless they grant them equal conditions, which include the right to get married without losing the job. The war has forced many issues into the limelight, and this is but one of them. We must choose between a business life gradually strangled by lack of man-power, or one which is kept at full strength by the liberal use of women as the equals of men,

to whom reasonable facilities are given for childbearing. The thing is not impossible. It has been current practice in a number of European countries, notably Belgium. We may have to throw overboard some ancient prejudices. Our willingness to do so will be measure of our sincerity in pursuing the war with all the means in our power.

—Commercial Opinion, Cape Town, South Africa.



The Puritan husband went forth in the morning to do a man's work, leaving his wife to the tasks for which she was better fitted. In modern business, a man or a woman may be equally competent for the job which needs only hard-work.

## UNFIT MATE MAY BE SUED

THE right of a woman to sue her former husband and his parents for damages after she had obtained an annulment of her marriage because he was a hemophilic was upheld by Supreme Court Justice Peter P. Smith in Brooklyn. She married him on Dec. 24, 1939; on Feb. 28, 1940, she obtained an annulment on grounds that he and his parents had concealed from her the fact that he suffered from the hereditary disease, hemophilia. In her suit she claims she suffered "great mental pain and anguish" by being deprived of her status as "a single woman" and losing the "consortium, attention and support of a well man."

# The Sex Mystery of Shakespeare

## (PART TWO)

*If today's columnists had been chronicling the doings of Shakespeare, we might know more of his love life.*

G. Williams

**I**N Shakespeare's day, there were no newspapers; if there had been, copies might now well be worth their weight in diamonds. For, if gossip about the living is scandal, gossip about the mighty dead is history.

Of the second- and third-hand scandal gathered years later from his acquaintances, nothing of an abnormal nature is found associated with the personality of Shakespeare; on the contrary, the following story was told to illustrate, not his morality (which was probably neither better nor worse than that of many men who had been away from home for years), but his wit.

Shakespeare, so it was said, had heard his star actor, Richard Burbage, make an appointment with a woman, at her room, after the play. "When I knock you will ask 'Who is there?'; and I will say: 'King Richard!'" (the part he was playing). Shakespeare, having finished his minor part before the end of the play, slipped out and anticipated Burbage, by giving the signal and using his famous persuasiveness. When Burbage spoke his password, "King Richard," the voice of Shakespeare was heard from within: "William the Conqueror came before King Richard; so begone."

One bit more: William Davenant (1605-1663) became poet laureate of England in 1638, and later was knighted as Sir William. He was the son of an innkeeper at Oxford with whom Shakespeare had often lodged on his journeys between London and Stratford; and, when he was born, Shakespeare stood godfather at his christening.

For reasons on which psychologists may speculate, Davenant had an idea that Shakespeare might have been his natural father, and said as much. A bit of contemporary dialogue is imagined by Sir Walter Scott in his novel, "Woodstock":

"Out upon him!" (said the Puritan colonel.) "Would he purchase descent from poet or prince at the cost of his mother's good name? His nose should be slit!" "That would be difficult" (said the disguised King Charles II.). Scott's note: "Davenant actually lacked this feature." It was, in those days of unskillful treatment, a frequent misfortune of the syphilitic.

However, whether or not he was a son of Shakespeare in the flesh, and though he held some note at the time as a writer of plays and poems, as well as a soldier and politician, it is hard to find in

the writings of William Davenant a line that would have made William Shakespeare proud to claim paternity.

Enough of this diving into 17th Century tattling; it is indicated, at least, what Shakespeare's contemporary reputation was, in the capacity of a "lady's man"—whatever verses he wrote to please nobles or actors.

A century ago, one of the greatest of Shakespeare's critics, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, thus covered the subject:

"I believe it possible that a man may, under certain states of the moral feeling, entertain something deserving the name of love towards a male object—an affection beyond friendship and wholly aloof from appetite. In Elizabeth's and James's time it seems to have been almost fashionable to cherish such a feeling; and perhaps we may account in some measure for it by considering how very inferior the women of that age, taken generally, were in education and accomplishment of mind to the men. Of course there were brilliant exceptions enough; but the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher will show us what sort of women it was generally pleasing to represent. Certainly the language of the two friends in the *Arcadia* is such as we could not now use except to women; and in Cervantes\* the same tone is sometimes adopted.

"I mention this with reference

to Shakespeare's *Sonnets*, which have been supposed by some to be addressed to William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, whom Clarendon calls 'the most universally beloved of any man of that age,' though his licentiousness was equal to his virtues. I do not think that Shakespeare, merely because he was an actor, would have thought it necessary to veil his emotions toward Pembroke under a disguise; though he might probably have done so, if the real object had perchance been a Laura or a Leonora. It seems to me that the *Sonnets* could have come only from a man deeply in love, and in love with a woman; and there is one, which from its incongruity, I take to be a purpose blind." The same author has said elsewhere: 'Shakespeare's poetry is colorless; that is, it does not reflect the personality of Shakespeare.'

When the Englishman of Shakespeare's day said: "King Harry loved a man," he was not making scandalous reflections on the private life of Henry the Eighth; he meant that the king admired feats of strength and bravery. When his friend Ben Jonson wrote of Shakespeare: "I loved the man and do honor his memory on this side idolatry as much as any," he was expressing manly sentiments. When Shakespeare wrote to Southampton, "The love I dedicate to your lordship is without end," he professed what we would call esteem; and the works of Shakespeare still leave us without any key to the mystery behind that dignified face—if there was any mystery at all.

\*Cervantes, the author of "Don Quixote," passed away on the same date, but not on the same day, as Shakespeare. The Spaniard died by "New Style," and the Englishman by "Old Style," 16 days later.

# Scientific Sex Notes

## New Enlargement of Human Spermatozoon

THE electron microscope, a product of radio and television research, has made it possible to "magnify" objects immensely more than by any use of light. This is interestingly demonstrated by the recent studies of Drs. Seymour and Benbrosche, made with the aid of one of these instruments, on human spermatozoa and published in the *J.A.M.A.* To say that the magnification was 13,500 diameters means nothing to the reader; but the picture below had to be pieced together from three standard six photographs to get on it one object too tiny to be seen with the naked eye.

The conclusions so far reached are that the spermatozoon has a much longer tail, gradually fading out, than could before be seen; that its head has a depression at the top like a "vacuum cap" (though air pressure would amount to nothing, on this small scale) which is probably for the purpose of aiding, in some way, its entrance into the ovum; that it has some kind of covering, which bulges around the neck, as shown in the picture at the upper right; that the middle does not contain a spiral, as often sketched, but segments, 9 to 12



Spermatozoon, pieced together from three photographs. It is really not over 1/250 of an inch long.

of them, whose jointing probably increases the mobility. The "neck," it is now suggested, deserves the name of "body." The head is opaque to the electrons, which act somewhat as do X-rays, passing through an object to be photographed with this apparatus.



"Magnification" of this by 10,000 means that it is shown a trillion times life size. The hundred billion chromosomes of the next human generation could be packed in an aspirin-size tablet.

## Seedless Apple May Have Great Commercial Value

EXPERTS of the U. S. Department of Agriculture responded with great interest to the report of a California housewife, Mrs. Libbie Williams of Huntington Park, that a tree bore coreless, seedless apples. They said that it is the first of its kind. The fruit is large and red; and may be the first of a long line of seedless apples, corresponding to the seedless or "navel" orange. Its propagation must be by cuttings; but fortunately plants do not depend on sex.



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**T**HE purpose of the Question and Answer Department is strictly educational. All answers are made by authorities and are based on recorded experiences of similar cases.

When writing, please observe the following rules: Letters must be signed with name and address. Names and addresses are kept strictly confidential. **USE TYPEWRITER IF POSSIBLE** or ink. Please be brief and write legibly. **USE A SEPARATE SHEET FOR EACH QUESTION.**

Because of the time required for publication, two or more months must elapse before an answer will appear here. We cannot prescribe remedies, as this service is only educational, nor can we forward mail to correspondents.

**NOTE:** For a personal answer by mail, a charge of 25 cents per question is made to cover handling, postage, etc. Please include a stamped and self-addressed envelope. An authority in this field will answer your letter.

Address letters to: Question and Answer Department,  
**SEXOLOGY, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.**

### (1609) Infectiousness

*Editor, SEXOLOGY:*

I am a single man, and for over 18 months I have been undergoing treatment for syphilis from a reputable physician. My blood tests are showing improvement. What I wish to know is, whether I might infect a woman if I had marital union with her, so long as I am taking regular treatments?

*N. W., Minnesota.*

*Answer:*

It is quite probable, judging from the intensive treatment you say you have received, that your condition may be in the non-infectious stage. There should be no objection to your marrying if medical inspection and a laboratory examination of your blood bears this fact out.

On the other hand, under no circumstances should you allow your future wife to have any children until this condition is entirely cleared up.

Your physician should be consulted before marrying; and he should give you positive assurance that your wife will not be able to contract the disease from you.

—*Editor.*

### (1610) Hernia and Pregnancy

*Editor, SEXOLOGY:*

When I was 7, I was operated on for a navel (umbilical) hernia suffered at

birth. The doctor said the stitches kept coming out, and he had to go back all over them again. The scar is about 7 inches long. At school, I was not allowed to take strenuous gymnastics.

I have been married for nearly three years. At first, my husband and I took preventive measures, but we have not done so of late. I seldom have a climax; at first, it was quite painful, but less so now. However, we wish a baby very much. Would that old operation affect the pregnancy? The incision is deep, and the flesh bulges on each side of it; I used to wear a girdle to hold it in.

*Mrs. K. L., Alabama.*

*Answer:*

There is evidently some weakness of the abdominal muscles, which accounts for this condition. Should you become pregnant, it would be necessary for you to be under almost constant medical supervision. In all probability, your doctor will prescribe some form of abdominal binder.

As a rule, pregnancies under these circumstances are fairly safe provided, of course, that the proper precautions are taken. I would sincerely advise you to go over this matter with your physician, as he should be the sole judge. If I can be of any further help, feel free to write me.

—*Editor.*

**(1611) Sex Activity***Editor, Sexology:*

I am a college student. I plan to be married when I get my degree. Will you answer three simple, but serious questions?

Is it possible to contract venereal disease by excessive intercourse, if neither male nor female is infected?

Is it mentally or physically injurious to a man to have intercourse once or twice a week?

Is there a time between menstruation and ovulation when a woman cannot become pregnant?

*O. W., Texas.**Answer:*

Venereal diseases are not caused by "excessive" sexual intercourse, but are a result, usually, of illicit relations. Venereal diseases are caused only by definite disease germs, with a process of infection usually through close relationships with persons having the disease.

There is no particular rule as to the frequency of the marital act. It depends a great deal on physical characteristics and bodily health. See "Frank Advice to the Married" on page 428 of the preceding July issue.

There is a time between the menstrual periods in a woman when she is most apt to become pregnant. However, there is no absolute rule as to when this happens, and therefore any technique developed is usually unreliable. See the answer to Q. 1601 in the last issue.

*—Editor.***(1612) Childlessness***Editor, Sexology:*

I am 25 years old, and have been married a year and a half, but no indication of pregnancy has appeared. Both my husband and I are in good health, as far as we know. He has a limp from infantile paralysis but, so far as we can see, is otherwise all right. He does not believe himself sterile. Our marital relations are frequent.

What is meant by "having the tubes blown"? A friend of mine, who wanted a child, underwent this, and shortly afterwards found herself pregnant. Is this the solution to my problem? It is getting on my nerves.

*Mrs. N. N., New York.**Answer:*

Many times, sterility can be traced to the husband. A microscopic examination of his seminal fluid will indicate whether or not this is so in a few minutes. It does some times happen that diseases that are accompanied by very high temperatures leave the male reproductive glands sterile, without any perceptible indication.

"Blowing the tubes" is what is known as the Rubin test, is accomplished by having gas passed under pressure through the Fallopian tubes in order to determine their patency or "openness." Sometimes this helps solve the problem by opening them.

I would suggest that you and your husband follow the procedure I have outlined above, by consulting a physician who has had experience in treating cases of this kind.

*—Editor.***(1613) Endocrine Glands***Editor, Sexology:*

Will endocrine treatment promote the growth of undeveloped organs; and what do doctors give *progynon* for, generally?

Why do the breasts and other muscles of a woman become flabby after her marriage, even if she does not have children?

*Mrs. C. C., So. Carolina.**Answer:*

*Progynon* is a form of synthetic female sex hormone, generally used for the treatment of underdeveloped sex organs. This substance is known to affect other organs of the body; and should be carefully administered by a physician, who injects it into the deep muscles.

Marital relations do not necessarily alter the tone of the muscles of the breasts and other organs, as commonly believed. Loss of this is probably due more or less to poor posture and a poor state of bodily health.

*—Editor.***(1614) Male Physique***Editor, Sexology:*

I am 27 years old, contemplating marriage, and in good health. However, I would like to ask whether a certain fact would interfere with marital relations? My organ is set at an angle, inclining to the left, when erect.

*B. N., California.*

*Answer:*

There is nothing seriously wrong with the position or angle of your member, nor will it interfere with your sexual function or impair your sex powers. It is quite normal for the organ, when fully extended, to deviate, as it were, to the left. If you have further noticed, you probably found that the left testicle is lower than the right; this is due to the fact that the blood circulation favors the left side of the sexual organs.

—Editor.

**(1615) Emmenagogues***Editor, Sexology:*

Will taking drugs when you are less than two weeks late in menstruating make you guilty of getting rid of a baby, or will it just bring on the natural flow quicker?

*Mrs. D. D., Indiana.**Answer:*

Drugs used to bring on the menstrual flow are called emmenagogues, and are quite dangerous to use for the purposes you state in your letter. Any method of interrupting a pregnancy is known as an abortion, no matter how early the pregnancy is. Serious hemorrhages often are produced by such drugs which frequently are extremely dangerous to life.

I must say, however, that most emmenagogues are useless, since conception has taken place.

Then, too, it is not infrequent for a "period" to be skipped, as a result of gland conditions, a slight illness, or even mere nervousness, in the absence of pregnancy. This is even more common in unmarried young women.

—Editor.

**(1616) Army Life***Editor, Sexology:*

Having read the article on "Sex Problems of Drafts," in your April issue, I would like to convey to you the ideas of an average man. The suggestions there given seem to me useless; because social separation from respectable women for a few months causes a man to lose respect for the sex, and look upon them from a purely physical standpoint. Only a realization for the need of more normal social existence for service men,

by the population among whom they are placed, can alter this attitude.

In addition to this, a recognition of the physical urges of many must be reached. For this purpose, "red light" districts must be supervised by the military and naval medical authorities. This would help, also, to combat local political corruption. I believe this is the opinion of most of my buddies.

Yours for the enlightenment of the majority of the people.

*M. K., U. S. Army.**Answer:*

The idea which you bring forward is a time-tried one, but unfortunately not successful. Military supervision of prostitution was tried by many nations, as has been supervision by the civil authorities. It has been, in the nature of things, destined to defeat itself. Some years ago, in this magazine, there was published a series of articles entitled, "Can Prostitution be Controlled?", and the historical failure analyzed.

Even if we omit from consideration the moral standpoint, and this is one on which the American people have rather decided ideas, it must be realized that venereal disease is pandemic in our population; and anything which encourages promiscuity must result in the spread of such disease. Nor has prophylaxis reached a degree of perfection at which it can be relied upon.

Like the need for military forces, withdrawing a large part of the population from normal civil life and its activities, family as well as industrial, this problem finds no ideal solution. However, at this time a very determined effort is being made by the government, and volunteer civic organizations, to meet the need for innocent recreation on the part of our armed forces, to the extent to which this is possible; and to this all patriotic Americans can heartily subscribe.

—Editor.

**(1617) Symptoms of Syphilis***Editor, Sexology:*

How can a person determine whether he, or she, has contracted syphilis? What are the symptoms? Is it possible to get this otherwise than by physical intercourse with one who has it?

*Mrs. D. S., Michigan.*

**Answer:**

Syphilis is a very difficult disease to diagnose, unless the symptoms are quite obvious—such as the presence of a primary sore or "chancre." This disease manifests itself in so many different ways that volumes have been written on the subject. The most positive way of determining whether this disease is present in the body is by means of a blood or "serological" test. It is not necessary to have physical contact with another person to acquire the disease; other things may communicate this disease, such as use of common towels and drinking utensils, etc., etc.

—Editor.

**(1618) Spermatotoxins**

**Editor, Sexology:**

I am a college student, and have found many of your articles valuable to me in my study of biology. Is it a proven fact that women become sterile, if injected with masculine spermatic fluid and hormones?

I know the names of chemicals which will lessen sex desire, but not which or how much to take. What do you advise?

N. N., Iowa.

**Answer:**

It has been proved by animal research that, if spermatic fluid is injected into the system of a female, a period of sterility results. Human experiments have also been performed; but as yet sufficiently positive results have not been obtained to put this into the field of accepted medical practice.

Any drug which reduces masculinity has other undesirable physiological results, sufficient to rule out its use except as a very temporary expedient, under the careful observation of a physician—for the patient cannot judge safely of his own symptoms.

—Editor.

**(1619) Old Gonorrhea**

**Editor, Sexology:**

I am 29 years old, and married. Some years ago, I had a case of gonorrhea, which became chronic. I am told by my doctor that it is cured, as shown by laboratory test; that I have merely a

"foggy" prostate, which can be cured by extensive treatment.

Does the fact that both testicles were enlarged at that time indicate that I am sterile? I have noted that there are still large knots. I suffer also from premature.

N. J., West Va.

**Answer:**

It must be always remembered that any infection always leaves some "residual" condition in the organ or organs that were affected. This holds true especially in the case of venereal infections. In your case, it is also probable that your prostate gland is still affected, although the gonorrheal organisms were driven out. I would most certainly agree with your physician when he advises that you still need treatment. After this condition is cleared up, it may be that you will have no more trouble.

There is also some chance that you are sterile, as a result of the infection's reaching the testes. The only way to find out is to have your physician examine your seminal fluid with a microscope, in order to determine whether or not you have any live sperm present.

The premature emissions you describe are, more or less, due to some faulty mental attitude on your part. This is merely a nervous manifestation. I advise you to stop worrying about this and follow your doctor's directions.

—Editor.

**(1620) Effects of Abortion**

**Editor, Sexology:**

A year and a half ago, I had an abortion, brought about by medical means. Since then the menstrual flow, though regular, has been scant and dark, with mucus. I have taken estrogenic (female) hormones by injection for some months. The uterus is tipped back, ever since my miscarriage. Do you think I should continue this treatment, or have a curettement? The doctor says the uterus is larger than it should be. Or will a major operation be necessary?

Mrs. O. G., California.

**Answer:**

Your condition is, in all probability, the result of the abortion, which was perhaps performed in an unskilled manner; and it is quite possible that some

condid there was left in the uterus. Or it may be that the chemicals which were injected caused some intra-uterine condition.

I have serious doubts as to whether the estrogenic hormones will be of any benefit to you. A curettment, or scraping, of the womb will probably be necessary to restore the proper normal menstrual function; and this should be performed only by a skilled gynecologist, under the most aseptic conditions, preferably in a hospital.

—Editor.

## (1621) No! NO!

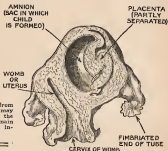
Editor, *Saxton*:

I have been keeping company with a young man for about four years. He is very much in love with me, but, although I enjoy being with him, my feeling is a "like" and not "love."

---

Q. 1620. Poisoning, whether from a natural illness or drugs, may cause miscarriage. Part of the products of pregnancy may remain and cause internal trouble by infection.

---



He has always been very good to me, and has done just as I asked; but now he feels I owe at least one "favor"—using a contraceptive, which, he says, will make everything all right—even to the point that I would still be a "virgin." I don't know much about this sort of thing, but can't seem to think that it is right to do this when I have no intention of marrying this same fellow.

He is leaving the decision up to me, so I am turning to you for the correct answer as to whether this is right or wrong. I am perfectly willing to do it, providing it is right.

As we argue continually over this, and never come to a definite conclusion, please answer soon and set us straight.

Miss X. X., *New York*.

*Answer:*

Although your question does not come within the realm of sex science, and should be one for your spiritual adviser to answer, you have brought up such very important ethical and moral issues that I cannot help offering my opinion.

In the first place, though "virginity" is a rather loose term, it means that a woman has never at any time had sexual communion with a man. I cannot possibly conceive just how your "friend" expects to have physical intercourse with

you, and you still remain a virgin. You are quite correct when you state that you do not know very much about this "sort of thing." Giving in to your "friend's" suggestion will only bring you grief, in the future, when you meet a man whom you truly "love" and you wish to marry him.

My answer, of course, is NO! under any circumstances, and I would also sincerely advise you to let this "friend" go. If he had any respect for you, he would have never suggested it.

—Editor.

## (1622) Prematurity

Editor, *Saxton*:

Because of excessive masturbation, until about three years ago, I am now

unable to have normal intercourse, because of prematurity. When I found out the harm I had done myself, I thought that discontinuing the harmful practice would quickly restore me to normal; but this has not been the case.

*D. L. Marine Corps.*

**Answer:**

This condition you write about is what is known as premature ejaculation. Masturbation has contributed somewhat to it; but, on the other hand, it may also have come about as a result of some nervous mental attitude on your part.

Masturbation in itself is not as harmful as some well-meaning folk would have you believe, if it is practised not more frequently than normal sexual intercourse. The only harm that can come of it is, if the habit—mind you now, I say habit—is prolonged over a long period of time. Then the sexual apparatus becomes accustomed to the rapid emission (which is the object of self-abuse) and the habit is formed. This seems to be true in your instance.

Now as to the cure; that is the simplest of all, if you understand your trouble. It is a habit that you have formed and, as with all habits, some system of control must be inaugurated to help break it. If you wanted to stop smoking, you would in all probability accomplish it by some form of substitution; let us say, taking to sweets. The same is true of other physical habits. Any method, provided it will not prove harmful, which will accomplish the purpose is recommended. Our booklet, "The Truth About Self-Abuse," will correct some of your ideas; see also "Unsuccessful Husbands" (Nos. 2 and 3 of the Personal Problem Library). In the August, 1940 issue of *Sexology*, there was also an article on "Hair-Trigger Husbands," which may well be of help to you.

—Editor.

**(1623) Transvestitism**

*Editor, Sexology:*

I am the stepfather of a boy of sixteen, and, for the past several years, he has been dressing himself in female clothing and masquerading as a girl. I

have exerted every effort in trying to discourage this habit. I am very much devoted to my wife and stepson, and have been unable to make them see as I do. My wife thinks I am too hard on the boy; she can't see anything wrong in his wearing dresses around the house, and even out to the pictures at night. My stepson is employed and buys his own clothes; and I believe my wife enjoys dressing him as a girl. She tells me that she wants both to be hairy; she will get him dresses, and keep him in silk underwear and corsets—and "it is not costing me anything." Anything in the way of advice you can give will be very much appreciated.

*G. R. Adams.*

**Answer:**

Your problem is a very interesting one. There is no question that the boy has definite homosexual tendencies. It is unfortunate that your wife contributes to this particular situation by allowing it and encouraging it.

As a matter of fact, most of the persons who, in later life, tell of this mental eccentricity on their part attribute it to the acts of mothers, or other female relatives who, resenting their masculinity, sought to make them feminine. It is an unfortunate condition for any boy in his formative years—perhaps more so than for a girl to be brought up a "tomboy."

The problem is one for special treatment by a psychiatrist (a physician who specializes in the treatment of mental disorders). Your wife must be made to see that her attitude will only cause tragedy to enter into this boy's life in the future. I am sorry that I cannot give you any further practical suggestions, as there is more than just one person involved in this matter.

I suggest that your wife write to me personally, explaining the situation; and I will be very glad to discuss the problem with her.

—Editor.

**(1624) Vesiculitis**

*E. W. Sexology:*

I am a young man of twenty and since two years ago I have been suffering from vesiculitis—inflammation of the left seminal vesicle.

During the nights, while sleeping, a strange thing occurs in my sexual organs, because when I awaken I feel weakened as though I had a seminal emission. However, that emission never takes place. Since that time my general health is nearly ruined, having cracking of bones, aches in my back, and loss of about fifteen pounds of my normal weight. I have entered various kinds of treatments but without any success. Seminal analysis has shown that 99 per cent of my spermatozoa are dead.

I have to say also that there have never been a case of tuberculosis, cancer or syphilis in my family, and that I have never suffered any venereal infection.

How can I be cured? Is it possible to make an operation to extract this inflamed vesicle, although my left testicle may be paralyzed?

*T. R., Puerto Rico.*

**Answer:**

I am very much afraid that I will not be able to give very much information about your condition, from the meager details you have related. Sometimes a vesiculitis may come about from a gonorrheal infection, and sometimes it may be the result of some acute (tuberculous) infection. In any case, the services of a specialist who is familiar with the proper treatment of this condition are required. I would sincerely advise you to find such a reputable specialist in your community; as this condition may prove quite serious if not attended to almost at once. I would also advise you to stick the treatment out with the doctor you choose; as it may take quite some time before you will be able to see any results.

—Editor.

## (1625) Salpingitis

**Editor, Gynecologist:**

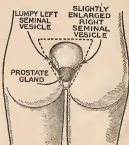
We have been married for seven years, but have no children, and my husband is getting restless. I am so afraid that I will lose him. We have both been examined, and pronounced fertile; but the doctor says my womb is out of place, because of constipation, and my tubes and ovaries are full of pus. He doesn't seem to know what to do about it. Do you think nasal catarrh can have any-

thing to do with it? Is there anything I can do at home to remedy this condition? I am getting desperate.

*Mrs. E. C., Ohio.*

**Answer:**

Pus in the Fallopian tubes is probably the reason it is difficult for you to become pregnant. I do not think nasal catarrh has anything to do with your condition. Pus in the tubes is a difficult condition to clear up. Sometimes an operation is necessary, if the infected tubes become troublesome; and they may have to be removed.



Q. 1624. The seminal vesicles, situated by the hip bones, are hard to get at, and often present a serious problem.

It seems rather unsympathetic to say, but your first concern should be to clear up this pelvic condition; and the ability to have children should be secondary with you at the present time. I would urge you to seek out a physician who specializes in female disorders (gynecologist), and act on his advice.

—Editor.

## (1626) Urethritis

**Editor, Gynecologist:**

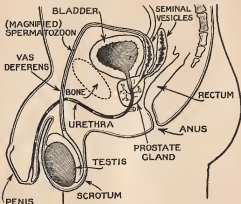
We were married last year, in California, and underwent the legal tests for venereal disease. A few days after marriage, I had intercourse with my wife during her menstruation. Three weeks later, I developed gonorrhea. I took my

wife to a doctor and, after repeated tests, he could find no indication that she had the disease. Neither did I ever have it before. I wish you could explain this to me. I have never had intercourse with anyone but my wife. Is it possible for this disease to arise during menstruation?

P. E., U. S. Navy.

take chemicals that give rise to urethral irritation.

By the way, was your condition definitely diagnosed as gonorrhea? Was a smear taken of the discharge, and did it prove to be of a gonorrheal nature? All these facts must be taken into consideration before any accusations are made. If the smears taken from your



Q. 1030. Cross-section of male body, showing passageways. The seminal vesicles and prostate gland are pressed between the rectum and the bladder, when these are filled.

#### Answer:

Marital relations during the menstrual period, although not erotic, are nevertheless harmless, nor are there any after-effects. Gonorrhea does not originate in that manner, but as the result of an infection by a specific micro-organism known as the gonococcus.

But it must be remembered that not all venereal discharges are of a gonorrheal nature. It sometimes happens that the condition you describe is *werdtitis* of a non-venereal character, due to some chemical irritation. Sometimes it may be caused by the use of cheap rubber prophylactics, where the material con-

tains chemicals that give rise to urethral irritation.

wife did not reveal the fact that any gonorrheal organisms were present, then it would not be safe to assume that your infection (if it is gonorrhea) originated with her.

A reputable physician should clear this up for you, as to whether or not this is a case of true gonorrhea.

—Editor.

#### (1627) Nausea of Pregnancy

Editor, SEXOLOGY:

What can be done for nausea during pregnancy? Some tell us to drink lemon juice, but I find that does not help. I



# At last . . . a DOCTOR reveals his professional SEX SECRETS

**DR. CHARLES A. CLINTON** had the courage to throw aside the *false modesty* of yesterday. He has written *all* the amazing truth about **SEX**, disclosing all the *professional* secrets that every man and woman should know!

In frank, vivid language, this celebrated physician tells what sex knowledge and instruction can do for you—how it can help you avoid the pitfalls of ignorance—how it can teach you to avoid personal tragedy in your sex life! He never beats about the bush! He takes you *completely* into his confidence as doctor and friend!

## THE TRUTH ABOUT SEX AND LOVE!

Dr. Clinton states that only by wiping out ignorance can men and women achieve the art of love—only by *knowing* what to do can you hope to realize *real happiness and joy!* That

is why he scorns the half-truths of the past—tells you, step by step, all the modern facts of sex experience gathered from thousands of his medical case histories!

## WHAT YOU WILL LEARN!

Here you will read the *why* of happy and unhappy marriages, the details of anatomy, each step of ovulation, the truth about "change of life," the love approach on your wedding night, awakening of desire, each stage of the marital embrace, how ignorance destroys love, frequency of intercourse, causes of impotence, facts about birth control, and scores of other details.

## TRIAL OFFER—SEND NO MONEY!

Risk sex ignorance no longer! Lose no time—own this book at once! This is all you do—mail the coupon, and when book arrives, deposit only 98c with postman, plus few cents postage. If not satisfied, return Dr. Clinton's famous book and get your money back! And remember, this book has sold in bookstores for the regular price of \$2—now reduced (on Trial Offer) to 98c.

## MAIL COUPON TODAY!

Pleasant Publications, Inc.  
Dept. 3508B, 1220 Sixth Avenue, New York City  
Send me "SEX BEHAVIOR IN MARRIAGE," mailed in plastic wrapper. I will deposit 98c with postman plus five cents postage. If not completely satisfied, I can return the book and entire price will be refunded at once. I am over 21.

☐ Check here if \$1 is sent with order, and book will be sent postage prepaid with same money-back guarantee.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State .....

160 PAGES—WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

Formerly \$2 Now 98c

## Partial Table of Contents

Secrets of the Menstruum  
Sex Starvation  
Regulation of Intercourse in Marriage  
Preliminary Preparation  
The Art of Love  
Frequency of Intercourse  
The Sex Organs  
Technique of the Marital Act  
Birth Control

Formerly \$2  
NOW 98c

SEX  
BEHAVIOR  
IN  
MARRIAGE

have had doctors' pills, also, but they do not help either. I have no appetite, and even the water tastes bitter; though it is good water. I have lost more than twenty pounds. I have had two children; but one died a few days after birth. The other is healthy.

*Mrs. N. F., Pennsylvania.*

**Answer:**

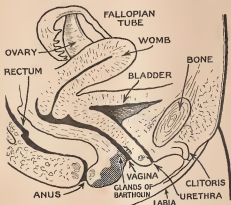
Nausea during pregnancy may indi-

## (1628) Female Masturbation

**Editor, Sexology:**

I hope you will understand a strange inquiry; I am making it for my sister. She is married and has no feeling for her husband; she is addicted to what they call "self-abuse." Can she ever have children?

*Mrs. G. L., Virginia.*



Q. 1628. Cross-section of female body. The Fallopian tubes are the only passages between ovaries and womb; if they are blocked by disease, pregnancy is made impossible.

cate any one of a number of reasons; sometimes it is due to some faulty kidney condition. I would suggest that you consult your doctor, who will be in a position to determine if this is so.

The usual treatment of the nausea of pregnancy consists of rest in bed in a quiet darkened room. Diet should be limited to easily digested foods, such as milk, broths, eggs, etc. All nervous irritation should be avoided. If marital intercourse has a tendency to bring on the nausea, then it would be best to avoid this for the duration of the pregnancy.

—Editor.

**Answer:**

Frigidity and "self-abuse" have no particular bearing on the child-bearing functions; as pregnancy depends entirely on the physical condition of the sexual organs. Frigidity is a mental and emotional state and, in the case you write about, is in all probability due to the prolonged habit of "self-abuse." Self-abuse in the women is much more serious than in the men and, if carried over for any great length of time, tends to produce a disinclination toward normal marital relations.

This person should consult a physician

# THE SEX TECHNIQUE IN MARRIAGE

By ISABEL EMSLIE HUTTON, M.B., Ch.B., M.D.

Physician to the British Hospital for Functional,  
Mental and Nervous Diseases, London

Foreword by IRA S. WILE, M.D.

Former Commissioner of Education, New York City

## PARTIAL LIST OF SUBJECTS EMBRACED

Preparation for Marriage  
The Sex Organs of Men; of  
Women  
Sex Instinct in Men; in Wo-  
men  
Practical Considerations  
Adjustment to Sex Life; Dif-  
ficulties; Mutual Considera-  
tion  
Influence of Age, Sex Instinct,  
Health  
Intercourse During Pregnancy;  
After Childbirth  
Inability to Perform the Mar-  
ital Act  
Menstruation and the "Change  
of Life"  
Curable Childlessness  
and Other Vital Subjects

## FIVE DIAGRAMS

The Male Sex Organs (two  
views)  
The Female Sex Organs (two  
views)  
Male and Female Reproductive  
Cells

Use handy  
coupon at  
right when  
ordering.

**\$2.15**  
a copy  
postpaid

SCIENCE PUBLICATIONS  
20 Vesey St., New York City

*"A knowledge of the science of mating  
offers greater assurance of successful  
marriage."—From the Foreword.*

Husbands and wives often lack an exact  
knowledge of the responsibilities of mar-  
ried life. To such married people and others  
contemplating marriage, this book is ad-  
dressed.

Detailed and definite information is given  
in simple language as to the attainment of  
happy married life, and precise, unmis-  
takeable instruction is provided for keeping  
it so.

This and a wealth of other material con-  
ducive to the attainment of a physically  
happy marriage is covered within the limits  
of Dr. Hutton's book.

*"A practical work written in plain,  
understandable language with a modern  
point of view. The author has certainly  
been guided by good judgment as to what  
constitutes general medical opinion."*

—*Journal of the American Medical Ass'n*

## BOOK SOLD ONLY TO ADULTS

SCIENCE PUBLICATIONS,  
20 Vesey Street, New York City

Inst. 85-3

Please send me ..... copies at \$2.15 each  
(\$2.40 plus 15c for postage and handling) of THE  
SEX TECHNIQUE IN MARRIAGE by Isabel Emslie  
Hutton, M.D.

☐ I enclose check or money order.

☐ Please send C.O.D.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Send no money by check, stamp or money order;  
register letter if you send cash or stamps.

# SEXOLOGY QUARTERLY

SPRING 1941 ISSUE

Contains A COMPLETE \$2.00  
FULL LENGTH BOOK

## SEX AND THE LOVE LIFE

by WILLIAM J. FIELDING

### — OTHER ARTICLES —

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| ★ Organ Inferiority       | ★ Test Your Knowledge |
| ★ Education for Marriage  | ★ Aging Men and Sex   |
| ★ Sex Diseases            | ★ Sexology Advisor    |
| ★ Are There Frigid Women? | ★ Case Histories      |

132 PAGES . 50c <sup>1</sup> COPY

MANY ILLUSTRATIONS FOUR ISSUES YEARLY

SPECIAL  
ANNOUNCEMENT—

**SAVE 50c**

**\$2.00 Subscription for \$1.50**

Simply fill out and mail the coupon below today, together with remittance of \$1.50 and we will send you SEXOLOGY QUARTERLY for one year (four issues). YOU SAVE 50c.

### SEXOLOGY QUARTERLY

20 VESEY STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

SEXOLOGY QUARTERLY	B-3
20 Vesey Street, New York, N. Y.	
Gentlemen:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed, please find my remittance for \$1.50, for which order my subscription to SEXOLOGY QUARTERLY for one year (four issues).	
<input type="checkbox"/> I enclose \$1.50, kindly send me UNPAID The Spring, 1941, issue of SEXOLOGY QUARTERLY.	
Name .....	
Address .....	
City .....	State .....

who has had some experience in handling problems of this kind; or it may soon lead to some serious form of mental disturbance.



### (1629) Effects of Mumps

Editor, Sexology:

I have a testicle which was badly affected by mumps; it is reduced to less than half size, is very tender and at times quite painful. Could it act like a diseased testis and cause rheumatism or backache? Can it be cured or brought back to normal? Could it be removed entirely without serious injury; or would this be harmful to a person of middle age?

D. J., Illinois.

Answer:

A testicle that has been affected by mumps usually atrophies (shrinks) and becomes sterile and useless. It sometimes becomes a focus of infection, by harboring pus, and gives symptoms similar to a diseased testis.

There is no way, to my present knowledge, of restoring the function of the testicle once atrophied. Injections of male sex hormone substances have been tried, but with no success.

Removing the testicle by operation would not be a serious matter provided, however, that it is done by a skilled surgeon, and the rest of the body is in good health. The surgical procedure itself is comparatively simple.

Before one decides to undergo such an operation, it would be well to consult a surgeon who should call a physician, preferably an endocrinologist (a specialist in glandular diseases), into consultation with him. Sometimes it is advisable to remove such a testicle if it gives trouble, especially during the later years of life; as they sometimes become cancerous. There would be no harmful effect as a result of an operation of this kind; neither will it alter or impair the sexual powers in any way.

—Editor.



### (1630) Prostatic Fluid

Editor, Sexology:

I am 23 years old, and masturbated considerably between the ages of 13 and 21. Will you tell me whether it is nor-

# SIX Vital 10¢ BOOKS

## ON INTIMATE PERSONAL PROBLEMS

\* Here are six Vital Sex educational books which answer thousands of personal INTIMATE PROBLEMS—those so tremendously important they're discussed every day. Know the truths about self-abuse—causes of frigidity—stresses for marital unhappiness—who are unsuccessful husbands—what about sex physique—prevention of venereal disease! Knowledge gained through these books is invaluable—men and women, married or unmarried, must read them. Each book, printed in easy-to-read type, contains over 5,000 words—and fits into pocket or purse. Readers have you turn the book values at this low price.

## ALL BOOKS WRITTEN BY PHYSICIANS

### No. 1—Sex Physique Averages

Most folk are puzzled when it comes to thorough knowledge of the reproductive organs, and few people seem to have any idea as to accuracy of physical diagnoses or otherwise. This pocket book gives you a great deal of information on the subject, as well as other questions filled with it.

### No. 2—The Truth About Self-Abuse

If there is one subject that puzzles the average man or woman, it is masturbation. A tremendous amount of misinformation on the subject is in circulation, and many people wear themselves into a frenzy and, often have nervous breakdowns because of pure ignorance about this unknown vice. In the pages of this book you will find the unvarnished truth, and the latest scientific procedures that will ease the minds of many people, both male and female, young and old.

### No. 3—Unsuccessful Husbands

The matter of "frigiditary husbands" is one that occupies the minds of many men who are unable to find marital happiness because of this inadequacy. This book has been devoted to the subject and gives, not only the reasons, but the best scientific advice on how to overcome this deficiency.

### No. 4—Unresponsive Wives

The matter of frigidity is one in which there exists considerable misinformation and ignorance. Among laymen, it is almost impossible to find two persons who will agree on the real underlying causes of frigidity. This book treats the subject from the latest medical viewpoint, and gives information which definitely, cannot be denied.

### No. 5—The Truth About Sex Disease Prevention

Now that America has entered upon an open policy of "sexuality" with regard to venereal disease, the subject of venereal prophylaxis is still a great mystery to the layman. Is there such a thing as Venereal Prophylaxis? Is it effective? What is the latest word of medical science? Is it possible at all for men or women to protect themselves against venereal disease? All of these questions you will find answered in this most interesting of books.

### No. 6—Marriage Mechanics

Most marital unhappiness and 90% of all divorces are caused by the wrong marriage technique. The marital sex is not as most people think, instinctive. It must be taught. This book gives points on marital relations.

THE ILLUSTRATION SHOWS ONE OF THE BOOK COVERS OF THE VOLUMES IN THIS SERIES. ALL BOOKS ARE UNIFORM AND MEASURE 3½" x 6½" IN SIZE. EACH BOOK CONTAINS OVER 5,000 WORDS.



SEXOLOGY, 20-E Vesey Street,  
New York, N. Y.

I enclose herewith \$..... with U. S. Stamps, for which please send me the five small books, postpaid. I have checked below:

1. [ ] 2. [ ] 3. [ ] 4. [ ] 5. [ ] 6. [ ]  
[ ] Check here for all six books for 50c.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State ..... M81

Remit by check or money order.  
Enclose your letter if you send  
cash or unused U. S. postage stamps.

## Complete Your SEX EDUCATION Library

This is your opportunity to fill up those gaps in your collection of Sex Hygiene books. We list below back numbers of six outstanding "intimate" 25c publications. Many of the leading articles ever published for the layman on sex problems are contained in these past issues.

Please remember that back numbers of such magazines usually sell at a premium. Each issue sold at newsstands for 25c. Now, instead of selling them for that price or even more, we offer them at the exceptionally low price of ..... **10c** **C.A. POSTPAID**

We suggest that you order at least a few issues at this time, as we are very low on some numbers. We list in the coupon below those that are still available.

### SEXOLOGY MAGAZINE

20 Vesey Street New York, N. Y.

SEXOLOGY, 20 Vesey Street, N.Y. 10011

Customer: I enclose ..... for which please send me POSTPAID the issues I have checked below, at 10c each.

#### SEXOLOGY

1936—all but Aug;  
1937—all issues;  
1938—all but Aug;  
1939—all but Mar,  
Oct., Nov., Dec.;  
1940—Jan., March,  
April, May, July, Aug.

#### FACTS OF LIFE

1937—Jan. through  
Nov.; 1938—all but  
June; 1939—Jan.,  
March through Sept.

#### LIFE GUIDE

1938—Jan., March,  
April, June, July,  
Sept.

#### NAME

#### ADDRESS

#### CITY

Send remittance by check or money order. Register your letter if you send cash or money O. K. postage stamps.

#### YOUR BODY

1936—June through  
Dec.; 1937—all issues;  
1938—Jan. through Oct.; 1939—  
Jan., Feb.-March.

#### POPULAR MEDICINE

1935—all but June;  
1936—Jan. through  
May.

#### KNOW YOURSELF

1938—June, July,  
September; 1939—  
March-April, May-  
June, July-Aug.

meal for a person to eject a white fluid while at stool? Would masturbation cause one's blood to become thinner, or thicker; or would it cause body odor? At what age does a man normally become sterile?

C. T., Maine.

Answer:

The fluid you speak of, which is ejected during a bowel movement, is known as prostatic fluid, because it comes from the prostate gland. The action of the lower bowel sometimes causes the prostate gland to be squeezed, and this substance is expelled. It is perfectly normal and should not be the cause for alarm. Very often, it happens that normal young men, because of ignorance, think that there is something wrong with them; they are usually exploited by quacks and charlatans who tell them that it is a form of venereal disease, or that they have prostate gland trouble.

The average man probably has "change of life" in his fifties. To some it comes earlier; while some few have fathered children in their eighties, and even nineties!

—Editor.

### (1631) Dreams

Editor, Sexology:

Can a man who has been castrated have sexual dreams in any way?

J. A., Indiana.

Answer:

It is quite possible for castrated individuals of either sex to experience sexual dreams but in individuals who have been castrated before the sex organs have matured, the probability of their experiencing sex dreams is considerably lessened.

The greater portion of the male secretion is from the prostate gland, not the testicles. A sterile man cannot detect the difference.

—Editor.

I ATTRIBUTE my longevity to strict observance of the Puritan ideals of my forefathers.

—MARG E. WARREN, oldest college student, who died recently, a centenarian at 122.

## Sex News Items

### Druggists Pledge Help In National Defense

REPORTING as chairman of the committee on venereal disease control of the New York State Pharmaceutical Ass'n, Dean A. B. Leman, of the Buffalo College of Pharmacy, recommended the following six-point pledge for the druggists:

1. Not to dispense remedies for venereal diseases.
2. To refer all inquiries for such remedies to physicians or clinics.
3. To sell only reliable prophylactics.
4. To support law enforcement against quackery and prostitutes.
5. To support all sound educational effort to guide the public toward good health and morals.
- 6 To give special attention to any man in the military and naval services who may ask for advice or help because of infection or fear of infection with a venereal disease.

### Geneticists Will Adapt Locking Stable Doors

MARRIED couples who fear transmitting hereditary weaknesses soon will be able to seek expert advice in the nation's first human heredity clinic at Ann Arbor.

Recently projected by the University of Michigan, the clinic will start operation Oct. 1. Dr. Lee R. Dice, who has been named director, explains that the clinic's chief service will be to married couples who have discovered repeated defects in their family trees, and to couples whose first children were imperfect.

### Twins No Longer Any Novelty to Her

THE eyes of a Seattle reader, Mrs. Raymond J. Evans, were drawn recently to a newspaper item which reported:

"Twin girls were recently born to the Warren Robinsons in Holdenville, Okla. Mrs. Robinson is a twin, her grand-

**Social Security Name Plate**  
Only **35¢**

Bronze Plate  
with your Name & Number  
on it

and This  
**GENUINE  
LEATHER  
BILLFOLD**  
without  
Extra Charge -

**DISTINGUISH**

For the minimal amount of 35c we will send you the following values:

1. One shiny, superbly styled Bronze Name Plate, also 3x1 1/2 inches with your Social Security Number and name permanently stamped upon it.
2. One Genuine Leather Billfold, also 3x1 1/2 inches in natural brown color, with fine compartments, as per illustration above.

This Bookbook is our free present to you absolutely no matter of any kind. We make you this gift because we expect you to do as a favor by showing your cardinals in your friends, to insure them in ordering one for themselves. That's all, flap on and you will profit yourself.

**ACT NOW!** Mail the coupon below and receive 35c in value. The Bronze name plate and the Leather Billfold will be forwarded to you at once.

\*\*\*\*\*

**PREMIUM DISTRIBUTING SERVICE**  
 Irving Ship, Chicago, Dept. S-243

Enclosed find 35c for which mail to the address below, my Social Security Bronze Name Plate and the Genuine Leather Billfold without extra cost, as per your offer.

My Social Security Number is .....

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY .....

STATE .....

\*\*\*\*\*

## Special

### TO SEXOLOGY READERS

Many regular readers of SEXOLOGY wish to receive the magazine by mail every month so that they will not miss any issues. For these readers, a SPECIAL OFFER has been arranged.

Send \$3.00 check, money order, stamps or cash and we will enter your subscription for ONE YEAR to SEXOLOGY Magazine.

### FREE

Your subscription will commence with the current issue. As a PREMIUM, we will send you, FREE OF CHARGE, say three previous issues of SEXOLOGY you request. POSTAGE PREPAID.

Address all communications to  
**SEXOLOGY MAGAZINE**

20 Vesey St. New York, N. Y.

## What Do You Wish To Know?

FREQUENTLY our readers ask us for special information on subjects not published in this magazine. We wish you to know that we appreciate suggestions about articles you would like to see in future issues. Please address the Editor,

### SEXOLOGY

20 Vesey Street New York City

## "THE MECHANICS OF SEX"

This outstanding work, on sexual diffidence, by the late Dr. Wilhelm Reich, world-famous Viennese specialist on disorders of the sex life was published in the September, 1940 SEXOLOGY. Containing over 30,000 words, it had never before been published as a single work in English. The whole book is included in the September issue. In addition to SEXOLOGY'S regular monthly articles and features. Total 120 pages. If you failed to get this remarkable double issue, with its invaluable advice on marital problems, you can still secure copies at

**50c**

each as long as the stock holds out. As only a limited number of copies are on hand this opportunity may be withdrawn at any time. Send check, money order, U. S. stamps or cash in money order is more economical than registering cash to insure safe delivery. Address SEXOLOGY, 20 Vesey Street, New York, N. Y.

mother a twin and Robinson's made a twin."

Mrs. Evans promptly wrote to the Robinsons:

"We are not greatly impressed. My great aunt was the mother of four pairs of twins, my mother was a twin, my aunt had twins, my two sisters are twins, one of my sisters is the mother of twin girls, my brother is the father of twins, and, last but not least, I am the grandmother of twins.

"You will understand now why we had to smile, and what prompted us to write you this note when we read the clipping."

## Court Says Birth Control Not a Religious Problem

AN initiative petition for birth-control legislation for the "preservation of health"—a measure protested by a representative of Cardinal O'Connor—was ruled constitutional by the Massachusetts Supreme Court in a unanimous opinion submitted to the State Legislature. The full bench of the high tribunal held that the proposed statute was "permissive" and "neither commands nor prohibits" any form of religious practice.

## Middle-Aged Couple Have Child a Year

ROY HOSTETTER, 45-year-old miner, and his wife, 42, of Uniontown, Pa., announced birth of their twenty-second child, Dolores Mariene, on May 23 last. The physician who delivered their first child, nearly twenty-five years ago, also delivered Dolores. Sixteen of their children are living, says the Associated Press.

## "War Husbands" Allowed By New Regulations

MARRIAGE by proxy of French war prisoners now in German prison camps with fiancées in France has been authorized by the German and French authorities, and facilities set up to assist those who desire to wed.



## So They Say

**F**OR years the twin-size bedsheet, 72 inches wide, has been the most popular. Now it appears the trend is running the other way and we are returning to the habits of our ancestors, who for reasons of thrift or warmth, slept double.

—*E. W. Macy & Co.* send customers on present fashions.

**I**N war business the usual feminine lot is taxation and death without fair representation. Now, it may be that our actions would not be an improvement on those of men, but they simply couldn't be worse.

—*Mrs. Walter Ferguson, Scripps-Henard columnist, blaming politicians as a masculine instinct.*

**T**HERE should be no such thing as "soldier's heart" in this war—that affection written down as "D. A. H." or "disordered heart action," popularly interpreted as "desperate affection for home."

—*Dr. Louis Stokas* tells the *N. Y. State Medical Society* about "neuro-circulatory autisms" among soldiers.

**T**HE human being, like animals, is actually bisexual since he has the chemical and physical structure of both sexes. The picture of the true hormonal balance is the balance of the individual.

—*Dr. Abraham Hirsch* to *American Psychiatric Assn.*, saying that less than 25% femininity does not make a "slut."

**S**EXUAL selection for ultra-femininity implies an inhibition of male aggression and the exercise of female choice. Infra-masculine man must be free to mate with ultra-feminine women.

—*J. R. de la H. Moret*, "Race, Sex and Environment," discussing human association.

**I** SAW how little the historical novel of today is like its predecessor of forty odd years ago. Today the amorous hero is not satisfied with a kiss. Nor, may we add, is the amorous lass.

—*Harry Hansen*, book reviewer, discussing the latest novel of the *American Revolution*.

## 50c Brings You Either of These Popular SEX BOOKS!

Hundreds of letters reach our Editors daily asking valuable advice on intimate matters. In such large numbers have these questions come to our office that a special book containing the questions and their answers has been published.

### 101 PERSONAL HYGIENE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

In this book Dr. Kefauver has included one hundred and one questions with their answers . . . 44 of which are illustrated. These 101 questions and answers come close to answering almost any question on sex and closely related matters about which anyone could ask.

### ANATOMICAL SEX ATLAS

This anatomical atlas has 122 illustrations, with explanatory text accompanying each.

It is the first time that an important scientific medical work has been made available to the layman. Furthermore, the illustrations and plates, also special information, were available to medical men . . . our version may have it except others.

Each book contains 64 pages—printed on a good quality paper and has a heavy, double cover bound. POSTPAID anywhere in U. S. for 50c. For non-residents in selecting these books, the coupon can be filled in . . . clipped and mailed to the publisher.



### SEXOLOGY MAGAZINE

20 VESEY STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

SEXOLOGY, 20 Vesey Street, BX-541  
New York, N. Y.

Customers: Enclosed you will find my receipt for . . . for which please send me \$5.00, the bank indicated below. This is a special offer good for a short time only.

- ☐ 101 Personal Hygiene Questions and Answers by FOG.  
☐ Anatomical Sex Atlas @ 50c.

Name . . . . .

Address . . . . .

City . . . . . State . . . . .

Send no money by check or money order. Enclose your letter if you send cash or money O. K. postage stamps









Professor Drags is an expert  
in many fields of study